# WEEKLY PEOPLE.



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VOL. X1. NO . 4.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE COMING PROGREES OF M'KINLEY THROUGH HIS REALM.

Senator M. Laurin's Sphinx-like Definttion of His Attitude-The South and Its Future-Covering Up Commissary

(Special.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21 .-The preparations of President McKinley for his royal progress through his realms and definition of the political attitude of Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina have been the only ripples that have broken the unusual smoothness of the sea of high politics this week. Aside from these things, Washington as a news centre has been extremely dull. Even Aguinaldo's long awaited proclamation failed to have the ring about it that was expected. After reading it, one wonders why that industrious young men found it needful to devote so much of his time to a dictionary.

It might be a little bit startling to the average American if, after reading the accounts of the be-gilt, luxurious train that is to convey the President on his journey, he would stop for a moment to reflect what it all means. But the average American never does stop to reflect. If he did, he would at once and forever cease to be an average American and awaken to a consciousness that his ceaseless labors in the tread-mill of political parties grinds no grain for his own non - awaken to a class-consciousness that would urge him on to a profitable, aggressive citizenship.

However, this is not to the point. The magnificence of train - one is almost tempted to say "royal train," is only a step in the natural sequence of events. sidents have travelled before-and Presidents have travelled before—and in luxury too. But no president has gone forth in such a splendor of ginger-bread finery and with such a blare of party trumpets as will William McKinley. In the same of Republican simplicity, what next? And yet, it is all most natural. As I watched that seemingly endless array of bayonets that awept before the presidential reviewing stand in the rain and sleet of the fourth of March, I thought then that it needed no prophet to foresee what, unchecked and unwith-held, the out-reaching grasp for power would lead to. Yet both the alarmist, on the one hand, and the ultra-conservative on the other, are equally wrong in their opinion. A literal imperialism is as impossible in the United States as a as impossible in the United States as a literal aristocracy. But no one for a moment doubts that there is an American aristocracy—an aristocracy of dol-lars as firm scated as any class of its kind has been since the world began. And so, on exactly the same lines, is an American imperialism-a Republican imperialism or a Democratic imperialism, as you will—absolutely possible.

More than that, it is already here. Im-perialistic in thought, in power; enthron-

perialistic in thought, in power, the dol-ed by the trust and crowned by the dol-lar.

Senator Mr. Laurin's own definition of his political standing is as delightfully vague as the Senator's attitude has been for some time past. It means something—and it means nothing. True, it has aroused Senator Tillman to anger, which is something. But it does not convey any knowledge as to whether Senator McLaurin is a Democrat

Current opinion in Washington is not kindly toward Mr. McLaurin for his Charlotto speech. He is accused, both directly and indirectly, of making a bold play for a fat Federal office. Many such offices have recently gone to "reformed Democrats" in South Carolina.

Newertheless, Mr. McLaurin struck a true note when he spoke of a new South. The South of to-day is no longer an agricultural country. Its aims, its interests, its pursuits have been revolutionized to the last few years. And with this, the old political solidity, the unchanging adheaion to Bourbonism must pass as well. New problems must be dealt with in the future, and the past, with its ideals of a sieve-holding aristocracy, must be for-

gotten.

And now, with an industrial future to be faced, must come the vexed conditions that the North has long struggled withthe rule of the Trusts; the question of class. The present writer is a Southerner, to whom the traditions of his people appeal with forceful strength. But no one is more willing to admit that the "prosperity" of the South depends almost wholly on a rejection of all that has so long been the distinctive trait of its political character.

The War Department is more than

busy in these days in an endeavor to bide the extent of the commissary frauds is the Philippines. Both ends of the line are equally engaged in this pressing occupation. The censored press cables from Manila and the official statements

says, is raised by agitators—to quote his exact words, "Socialists who never work." So, Governor? This is news. Mr. Allen shows us the bright side of

the shield. The other may not be so beautiful.

In these quiet days, many of the political gentlemen of Washington, whose tendencies are imperialistic, would do well to improve their leisure by a little study. For this purpose, nothing could be better than the recent British budget. It merely shows what dangers lie in the path of the world—conquest. It is meat for thought and food for reflection. or thought and food for the The wages of war is—debt.

I. F. M.

### , 'VOLKSZEITUNG" IN STRAITS

### Its Speedy Death Openly Admitted by Its Own Supporters.

When a little over two years ago, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" began to drag its anchor, and it was then warned that such a conduct would bring it into open hostility with the Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Alexander Jonas encouraged the conspirators by meeting the warning with the words: "We are told that our conduct will bring on an open rupture with the S. L. P. What if it does? If such a rupture should occur, the 'Volksseitung' will suffer a little, if at all." This prophecy, uttered by a petty man, seeking to satisfy his own lacerated vanity, and that misled the dupes who place confidence in him must have frequently been recurring to them since, with sor-row and mortification. It must have recurred to them with increasing force

the "Volkszeitung" was beaten with heavy loss in its insane attempts to rob the Party, and now will be speedily found liable in many taousand dollars damages as the result of the last legal thrashing that it got. But strongest must the Jonastic "encouragement" have recurred to the dupes last Friday at the meeting of the Workingmen's Insurance Company, a German organization mainly composed of "Volkszeitung" dupes.

The meeting was held at the so-called New York Labor Lyceum and was well attended. A committee of the "Volkszeitung" appeared before the meeting. It stated the financial straits of the paper, with bills to pay and no funds, and it asked that the Insurance Company pay a whole year in advance for the adbuy a whole year in advance for the advertisement that it had in the paper. The debate that followed was a funeral dirge.

One member asked: "What guarantee have we that the 'Volkszeitung' will

not ille before the year is out that our advance payment would cover?' This started the ball. The first one to answer "The 'Volkszeitung' Corporation consists of good comrades; should the paper die before the year covered by our payment, they will refund us out of their own pockets." This statement was received with laughter and jeers. Friedl of the Cabinet workers openly charged the "Volkszeitung" with mismanagement and rottenness. "The 'Volkszeitung' can't live," said he; the money would be thrown away. When it dies, room will be made for a better." Koenig, one of the "Volkszeitung" directors on the Board that started the dis astrous proceedings against the S. L. P., admitted "to his great sorrow" that the paper was on the verge of collapse. He declared: "When the 'Volkszeitung' dies there will be no daily Socialist pa-ner in the country." A member: "What per in the country." A member: "What about the DAILY PEOPLE?" Thereupon Koenig photographed the inverte-brate Timbooctooer of which he is a shining light. Turning to the voice he had just heard he said: "Excuse me; yes, the DAILY PEOPLE is a great Socialist paper; it is so great that it is trying to reform the European movement." The

Senator McLaurin is a Democrat granted. Thereupon another pearl from that it Timbooctoo, Reinhard Meyer who moved is an accomplished fact, inasmuch as, much anyway. If he is a Republican, it is a change; but, as Moliere's "Quack Doctor" says, "Is it der, from all parts of the house voices for the better?"

Senator McLaurin is a Democrat Timbooctoo, Reinhard Meyer who moved is an accomplished fact, inasmuch as, through the extraordinary conference of last September at Vautier Hall, that is der, from all parts of the house voices were heard: "It is enough money thrown ganizations previously in accord, that away as it is; the paper can't live." This sentiment came out strong when someone proposed that the first payment of a year in advance be made in October. "There may be no 'Volkszeitung' by that time!" exclaimed others.

The meeting adjourned after transacting other business, and the subject of the conversation afterwards was the impending "catastrophe" of the death of the inevitable "Volkszeitung."

# Nitrates From the Air.

LONDON, April 23.—An attempt to interview Prof. William Crookes in relation to the cable despatch from New York setting forth that one of the latest developments of electrothermics is the synthesis of oxides of nitrogen from atospheric air elicited practically nothin further than was contained in Prof. s recent address before the British Association regarding the rapid diminution of the world's supply of nitrates. He modestly admitted the possibility of extracting nitrates from the air. "My investigations have been placed before the British Association. They go further now." When asked in what direction they went he replied: "In respect of the cost of production they are now much

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPgiven out log this city exhibit a startling given out log this city exhibit a startling principle. ER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY given out log this city of working principles. ER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY principles of princi ER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY

# THE S. L. P. OF FRANCE.

ITS DECLARATION REFUSING TO JOIN THE LYONS "UNITY" CONGRESS.

Cardinal Principles, Essential to All Bona Fide Socialist Organization or to the Solidification of Socialist Unity, Stated With Clearness and Precision-

PARIS, April 8.-Below is the declaration of the National Council of the Parti Ouvrier Francais (Socialist Labor Party of France) upon the subject of a "Unity Congress,' that is to meet at Lyons, and that has been called under the nuspices of the confusionists and corruptionists-the Millerandists, Jauresites, Anarchists and "intellectuals" generally:

"The Parti Ouvrier will not be repre sented at the Lyons Congress.

"This decision has been arrived at unanimously by the federations, agglomerations and groups of the Party, consulted directly. And the decision is arrived at, not against but in the interest of Socialist unity.

"If, indeed, anything has been demonstrated by experiment and twice over-at the Japy gymnasium and the Wagram Hall-it is that unity can nover spring like a fairy tale out of a Congress, the composition of which could not be controlled, and remains uncontrollable.

"It is known that our plan has expressly stated the conditions under which can and must be effected that unity, that calls for the organization of the proletariat in a class party.

What essential conditions are, neither the Parti Ouvrier Francais, nor the Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire, nor the Communist Alliance, nor the Federation of Doubs, of Haute-Saone and of Haut-Rhin have invented. All that they have done has been to recall those conditions to the memory of those who may have forgotten them.

"Being a class party, a party of class struggle, a Socialist Party is compulsorily a Party of Opposition, combating, for the same reason that it combats bourgeois society, all bourgeols government, none of which either is or can be otherwise than the expression and the instrument of bourgeois society, and to which—at the peril of treason—not only all direct col-laboration, but all sort of aid must be re-

fused.
"Being a party of revolution; pursuing by means of the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist class, the advent of a new form of society, collect-tivist or communist, being this, a Socialist Party must, on the other hand, leave outside of its own ranks the Trade Union and co-operative organizations, leaving them to their own necessary role of trade unification, and of daily measures of defence and of immediate amelioration, see ing that these organizations necessarily move within the sphere of a le-gality with which we need not occupy

ourselves except to destroy it.
"Finally, it is indispensable—in order to cut short all intrigues, and to banish all sources of mistrust within the camp of unified Socialism-that, not groups, unequal if not fictitious, but the active members, i.e., those in good sanding, shall be taken for the basis of all representation to the departmental Congresses as well as to the national Congress and to the Ex-

Timbooctooer imagines that America is a suburb of Germany.

The request of the "Volkszeltung" was ganic requirement, not only is unity feasganizations previously in accord, that unity can be forthwith definitively consecrated or registered by means of an amicable arrangement upon differences in matter of detail or application.

"For our part, we repeat it, we are ready, and thoroughly resolved, come what may, to carry to the end the ask to which the P. O. F. has given itself wholly over for more than twenty years, to wit, to raise against a bourgeoisie, divided against itself but united against the proletariat, an indivisible proletariat, solidly planted upon the revolutionary field of its own class.
"THE NATIONAL COUNCIL."

# Decrease in Cuban Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-A de crease of \$226,081 in the customs re-ceipts of Cuba for the months of Jan-uary and February, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900, is shown in a statement issued by the division of insular affairs, War Department to-

This falling off in receipts at the cus-tom houses of the island is but another indication of the remarkable let down in cent statement of the department, which showed that Cuba's trade with the outside world had decreased over \$1,500,000 in imports and over \$2,000,000 in exports for the first three quarters of 1900 with the same period of 1899 . The trade with the United States dur-

ing these periods showed a decrease of about \$4,000,00 in imports and \$8,000,-000 in exports.

'If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. Read it carefully, hand it to your neighbor when through. Date of expiration on every wrapper; renew it yourself."

### TIMBOOCTOOISM.

# An Instructive Sample of an Interesting

We give below a faithful translation headlines and all, of the article with which, in its issue of Wednesday, the 10th instant, the "New Yorker Volkszeit-ung" broke the news to its dupes of how the card-board structure of its at-tempt to defraud the Socialist Labor Party of its English organ fell together over the ears of its schemers. The purpose of reproducing this article is no trivial one. It will not merely serve as a justification for the name of "Tim-booctoo" applied to a certain set of people here, so as to indicate their dense-ness, it will especially acquaint attentive observers with a mental phenomeno found nowhere else.

Here is the article:
'IN THE MATTER OF THE 'PEOPLE.'"

THE JUDGE DISMISSES THE SUIT AGAINST

'THE PEOPLE' OF THE DE LEONITES."

"The Socialist Co-op. Publishing Company, after the split on July 10, 1899, started a suit against Kuhn & Co. to preprevent the De Leonites from publishing a paper with the name of 'The People In the suit the following court decision has now been rendered: [Here follows a rather clumsy but, in the main, correct translation of the decision with which our readers are acquainted.]

"This decision, as may be seen, is rendered without regard to the circumstance that, in point of fact, we considered OUR side the real S. I. P., and 'The People' was continued in its interest, in consequence whereof-leaving aside every thing else-all the reasons given in the decision would speak in our favor. Besides, it seems to us an unjuridic pro proceeding to simply brush aside a tract, upon which rests completely the whole relation of the party to the Association, and which very plainly determines the question of property, simply with the remark that this contract was obscure. The judgment further shows that the right of the other side to use the name 'The People' is founded, among other things, upon the absolutely incorrect statements of its Editor, according to which 'The People' was owned and controlled by the while, as a matter of fact, it was Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association that exercised these functions. These notices by the then Editor of OUR "People" which, entirely unprovoked, did in a dappear several times in its Letter-Box column, are alone a proof of an intention to bring on the crash that finally did come, and to secure to himself a favorable position, for when that day arrived; and those Letter-Box notices testify at the same time to the extraordinary loyalty of the party members, who, in order to avoid all bicker-ings, restrained themselves from pro-

testing against such incorrect assertions, "That policy of abnegation now bear; its punishment.
"The judgement will, with great prob

ability, be reversed,-in the event of an

appeal. Leaving aside a number of mino points that simply reveal the incapacity of these people to think coherently, as for instance the claim that the Association exercised the function of controlling THE PEOPLE, despite the express language of the contract providing for the manner of electing the paper's Editor, and ner of electing the paper's Editor, and placing his election in the hands of the S.L.P. as a last resort;-leaving all that aside, the leading feature of the article is the conception it betrays of what the 'Volkszeitung" folks consider a political

Wherever civilization has reached the franchise stage, a political party is not a thing of air; this is especially so in prevails as a social institution. Mr. Justice O'Gorman, accordingly, having to establish, as a leading point in the case before him, what body was the Socialis Labor Party, followed a course dictated by common sense, human experience, sound reasoning, and methods of civilisation. His search did not take him long Having found out that, he decided that that body was the owner of THE PEOPLE. This reasoning the "Volkszeitung" condemns; and how? Does it claim that the Socialist Labor Party was not the owner? Oh, no. It tacitly admits that, but it claims that ITS set is the Socialist Labor Party. And upon what line of reasoning Here is the rub: Because "we (the "Volkszeitung" set) considered our side

In other words, the "Volkszeitung' gentlemen are of the opinion that a fer marauders can set themselves up as a political party under the name of one in existence, officially recognized and ruled by set laws, and that by the simple fact of these marauders so doing, THEY are the party, and the rest of society. including the party which is to be de-frauded, should submit to what the marauders "consider" themselves to be. This is a complete betrayal of the condition of the think-tank of the Kangaroo, or "Volkszeitung" incubator and in cubatee. It demonstrates what we have all along contended, that these specimens are wholly and essentially alien to our country, and not alien only to its lan-guage and institutions, but alien also to elemental principles of civilization that

words, that they are intellectually (to say nothing here of their moral and other sides) social misfits, spewed out by their own country.

Of course one laughs at the "Volkszeitung" conception of what jurisprudence and correct juridic decisions should be. But after having yielded to the sense of amusement, it is well in all soberness to place the affair on the files of history. The future historian | All hail, July 10, 18901

# WAILING IN NEW HAVEN.

### KANGAROO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FIND NO COMFORT IN RECENT ELECTION.

Backed by This, That and the Other Thing, Their Vote Goes Down-In Answer to Their " Was Ist Los?" the Uplifted Arm and Hammer Gives Reply.

NEW MAVEN, Conn., April 18.-The election is over and the Kangaroo Social Democrats are putting in their time trying to find out what hit them. In this city there has been a Socialist (sic) movement since the early seventies and as usual, it has been controlled all along by the "original Socialists."

When in 1899 the party rid itself of the incubus that had been dragging it down. one of the strongholds of the Kangare was New Haven. Here they had the Sick-Benefit Society, Arbeiter Mannerchor, a speak easy and several other adjuncts. In the cigarmakers' union they were particularly strong. The sick society has a membership of over 300; the Kangaroo section has over 100; the Mannerchor over 100; the cigarmakers' union over 300. A total of 800. With this "great" body of "sympathizers," the Kangs were going to show the intolerant, narrow and bigoted De Leonites how to accomplish the revolution. With those "sympathizers" money was "easy," and there was no lack of it. Again tae trades unions were not to be attacked,

they were to be supported.

The election of 1900 was held and this aggregation of "collective and individual" strength, after spending barrels of money and having the benefit of all the leading Kangaroodom's speeches,got together 425 votes for Debs. The S. L.

P. had 224 votes. This year the city election was on. Great things were expected by the Kangs. Job, the "only" Job Harriman was here and the opera house was packed to hear him. Likewise did James Allman "Ph. D." allow the light of his countenance to say nothing of his nose, to shine in the dark spots of this city. Money was spent as before and again were the Kangs, still suported by the immortal 800, to sweep the hated "De Leonites" out of existence.

April 16th came and went, so did the Kangs. Their vote for Mayor was 354, a loss of 71 votes over last year. The S. L. P. candidate came out with 203 votes, a loss of 20 votes. In every stronghold of the Kangaroos they met with a reverse and all is woe.

With over 100 members in their ogani-

zation and over 700 "sympathizers," could muster only 354 votes. "Was ist los?" they are saying, together with sundry other things and no one can ease their woe. Opera houses have been hired, the dulcet tones of Doctor of Philosophy Allman have been heard, the receipts of the preweries went up while was here, yet with it all, the vote of

the Kangs goes down. Three hundred and fifty four less than one half of 800, so that for each member they got les than a half of a vote. The S. L. P. section has 25 members in good standing, with no adjuncts at all, only themselve to rely upon; their DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE boycotted by the Trades Council they get-205 votes, or over eight votes to each man. Yet the expatriated Kautskyites and home grown freaks and fakirs claim they are the only thing on earth when it comes to getting votes.

The shock is a hard one and but ill they bear it. They are doing their best to drown their feelings in the juice of the hop, but over the foam of every stein, in every glass of schnapps, in the smoke of every blue label cigar, on every pool table appears the magic words "un-

In their waking hours and in their dreams they are haunted by a suspicion that they are not the salt of the earth, and to add to their terrors, their suspicions are accompanied by the vision of an uplifted Arm and Hammer, which is ever coming nearer and threatening destruction, while to their strained ears mes the refrain:

Kangaroo, O Kangaroo, We didn't do a thing to you.

of the Socialist Movement will thereby eventually be aided in understanding the titanic work of the S. L. P. He will understand that the S. L. P. had to address itself, not only to the suffici-ently arduous task of teaching Socialism in the land, but first of all to overcome mountainhigh popular prejudice peculiar in America only, to all that called themselves Socialists. And he will be aided in understanding the peculiar reason for that prejudice here, to wit, the circumstance that such a set of intellectual and moral misfits as the present "Volkszeitung" gentry were the ones from whose lips the word "Socialism" first fell upon the ear of our workingmen; that such a set of dunder-heads presumed to handle se vital a question, and impudently set themselves as the sole and exclusive people capable of understanding Socialism.

The English speaking workingmen

laughed, of course, at the ridiculous spectacle. But they were not amused simply. A sense of contempt came over them. They identified Socialism with the jacknapes who paraded under the name and they turned their back upon Social ism. Hardly a day passes but the "Volkszeitung" columns furnish material of the nature of the one submitted here. They can not all be translated. Let the one given above suffice.

### HILLIS GIVES REASONS

### For Not Speaking From Same Platform as Rev. George D. Herron.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has issued a statement giving the reasons why he refuses to speak from the same platform as his brother preacher, Rev. Geo. D. Herron. The statement in part is as follows:

'My objection to appearing with Mr Herron was not based upon the vagaries of his intellect or upon the fact that his thinking seems to be crude, superficial and false in its premises, but upon his deeds, that represent his will and character.

"Consider the conceded facts in the case. This man marries a young woman and is the father of four children, almost babes; forms a friendship with a young unmarried woman, from whom he accepts money to buy his clothes, hats and shoes and travelling expenses against his wife's protest, goes abroad with this woman friend and her mother for a year; returns to tell his Wife that he has ceased to love her, but loves another, and persistently urges his wife to get a divorce.
"When the wife is asked by the Judge

if there is any obstacle to their living together, she replies: "No: except in my husband's mind.

"This man's spokesmand and bosom friend in New Haven justifies the father's desertion of the four children by saying, the lady friend gave the wife \$100,000 to give the husband up to the other woman.

"Mrs. Herron's friends assert that the amount paid was \$60,000. Now some money was paid or else it was not. Suppose no money was paid. had he not denied the statement to save

the honor of the mother of the children "If any sum of money was paid his wife by this woman friend, then this mand sold his body, and whether for Judas' thirty pieces of silver or \$60,000 makes no difference.

"The first supposition leaves him a coward in not defending his babes' mother; the second leaves him a monster and his friends may take their choice.

"If there is a comunity in this land that represents New England Congregationalism, scolarship, plain living and high, Christian thinking, it is the old town of Grianell, Ia., founded by the heroic Iowa band of fourteen, graduates of Yale College. With one accord, the professors, editors, lawyers and business men and women assert that Mrs. Herron retiring woman, self-sacrificing, devoted to her babes during her husband's long and repeated absences—a woman who represents all the home virtues of

wife and mother.
"Driven to desperation if she accepted money, she accepted it for her helpless children, and not for herself. "One day this man announces to the

mother of the children that he has ceased to love her and that he loves another women and that money enough at 5 per cent. will be provided for her to pear these children for him, and she reluctantly asks for the divorce for desertion, which he does not contest.

"The whole affair is monstrous! Why should I go to the Get Together Club to hear Mr. Herron's view upon any subject? I cannot hear what Mr. Herron says because of the sobs of his deserted babies thundering in my ears.

"If I am asked to go to the Get Together Club to speak for Mr. Herron's four little children I will be delighted to accept the invitation, but it must be upon the basis of an old-fashioned Puritan's belief in the integrity of the home and the su-premacy of rightcousness."

# Sheared and Shearer as Partners.

A proposition is said to be under cousideration by United States Steel interests to buy \$5,00,000 of the common stock and place it among the employes of the concern on "easy terms of payment. In this way it is hoped to make closer relations between the company and its men."

Steps are being taken, it is said, to list in a formal way, the company's stocks in London, Paris and Berlin. London is already trading heavily in the stock.

# British Recruiting.

LONDON, April 23.-The annual reurn of recruiting for 1900 shows a total distment of 90,361, against 42,700 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the impetus of the war and the reduction in the standard of height, the number of enlisted infantrymen is below that of 1899, the recruits generally having preferred the showier branches of the ser-

# Anti-Imperialist's Imperial Speculation

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 23,-Ex. Sonator Pettigrew has cleared up over \$1,000,000 in thirty days in speculating in stocks. Mr. Pettigrew confided the fact to some close friends. He is believed to have operated on advice by James J. Hill.

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND achievement.

achievement.

"They seek to make all except the possessors of exaggerated incomes socially MAY DAY CELEBRATIONATCOOP-ER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRES. ENT, AND THE OCCASION WILL RE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMIS-SION FREE.

# DEPEW'S WARNING.

### HE TELLS HIS CLASS OF THE STORM THAT IS COMING.

Advises Them to Prostitute the Talented to Their Service-Commends the Example of Those Who Throw "Protection" Around Their Accumulations.

The following is an extract from the speech of Chauncey M. Depew, delivered before the Montauk Club of Brooklyn on Saturday night. "Marvellous as has been the develop-

ment of corporate combinations and capitalizations, it is not nearly as wonderful as the advance in public opinion in the twelve months. The possibility of the formation, in any State or under any conditions, of a company dealing with one of the great necessaries of a commercial and industrial people, with \$500,-000,000 of capital, would have placed a Populist in the Presidential chair and a Populist majority in both Houses of Congress in 1896. The animal most frequently seen upon the pages of a large portion of the press of the United States during the canvass of 1900 and brought out upon the platform at every meeting of one party was the octepus.

"It frightened millions of voters as to the dangers to themselves, with its tentacles sureading over and enveloping the country, but the octopus of the imagination of the Populist writer and speaker of October, 1900, was a lamb compared with a lion beside the real octopus of March, 1901. A billion dollar corporation formed in October might have reversed the November verdicts. "In the highly organized conditions of

modern society competition has grown to be the destruction of all but one of the contestants. The pioneer in this move-ment of the ruin of rivals was the late ment of the ruin of rivals was the late A. T. Stewart, whose pathway was strewn with the wrecks of business houses demolished, first singly and then in blocks, as he became stronger in capital and power. The business and industrial we do began recently to recognize, since railway world had discovered years ago, that there is a points in competition which is destructive to society. It works by closing the factories and stores, the transfer and concentration of labor, the rain oftowns and individuals, and causing widespread distress among the worthy ng widespread distress among the worthy people whose means of living had been auddenly taken away. The new method, or, rather, the new experiment, is com-munity of interests. So far it has re-ceived the approval of labor because of tter wages and more regular employment. So far it has not raised prices to consumer or proved destructive to producer. Its danger is the misuse of power. The same danger existed when merciless competition left only the survivor in the field, and it had the added terror of destruction as great as would follow an uvading army and a battle.

Fifty years ago there was not a man in the world worth fifty millions of dolars; there was only one man in the United States worth five millions; there vere not five worth a million. A hundred thousand dollars was counted a fortune n which to retire, and five hundred thousand was thought to be the mark of a supremely rich man. To-day, in Pittsburg, which is one of our minor cities, are seventy men worth over a million dollars apiece. When Commodore Vanderbilt dled in 1876 his fortune a hundred millions had passed the mark ever before reached, while now there are in our country several who are worth between two and four hundred millions, and a large number who have reached the hundred million limit.

"A large number of these fortunate citizens of wealth are throwing protec-

tion around the accumulation of them-selves and their class by liberality of gifts and contributions for education and enevolence unknown in any other age or country. But there is a section of the very rich who are doing more to promote socialism and anarchy by their actions than all other agencies combined. They aim to hedge themselves about with a social exclusiveness unknown in Europe. London has been long the social centre of the world. Genius, which has won distinction in arts, in arms, in literature, in public life, in education, in invention, upon the lyric or dramatic stage or in journalism, finds a cordial welcome and appreciative recognition in the homes, both city and country, of the proudest of the aristocracy and the descendants of the oldest and most distinguished titles among the nobility. Their parks and picture galleries are free and open to the people, and it is this acknowledgement and welcome of the leadership of those who have won success in every epartment of human interest and the protherhod of man which have kept the nineteenth century car of progress from running over and levelling the ancestral orders of Europe. But our millionaire exclusives bar the doors and refuse to let in upon a social equality these representatives of intelligent

second class. The result is seen in the resentment which well informed people are discovering to exist and to be growand who guide public opinion and whose teachings ultimately crystalize into laws against the holding or devising of great wealth."

# A LONG DRAWN GAME.

FAKIRS SWIFT PLAYS AGAINST THE S. T. & L. A. FOR MONTHS.

His Sheep-Like Union and the Ridiculons Figure It Cut-High Hopes For the Dawning of the Eight Hour Day-Plactating the Boss.

Our organization was the result of an unsuccessful attempt of a fakir trying to organize a local of the International Asciation of Machinists here. This fakir John Swift by name—felt a slack in his iness, and thought he saw a chance to make an honest(?) dollar by organizing a union. He published a call for all machinists to meet at the Boston Block one Sunday. A few showed up, but they manifested little interest, and nothing was done, so the meeting was postponed

In the meantime, the Socialist Labor Party comrades of our craft kept their eyes on the lieutenants and were preparing to take a hand in the game. The time for the second meeting arrived, and with It John Swift and his staff, which was ed, in part, of St. Paul crooks, that John had brought over to carry the meeting. John called the meeting to order, we succeeded in electing a chainman and secretary of ocialist Labor Party les. After some discussion, it was decided to organize and then began the fun. The fakirs began by telling us the sdvantage (to them) of amiliating ourselves with the various fakir bodies, but we did not bite worth a cent. Instead of that, we jumped unto the whole gang. were shivering with cold when the

we were shivering with cold when the meeting opened, but when we got through with these "friends of labor," they no longer suffered from the cold, the perspiration standing on their foreheads with the sheen of South African diamonds. The fees which John so longed for did not come as we can will be meeting to the control of the control ne, as we carried the meeting in of amliating with the Socialist

The St. Paul delegation, who had hele-tofore been pleading for harmony and appealing to us not to cause discord by ing a new style union when an I. A. M. was in existence within the close proximity of nine miles, now showed their true colors by bringing forth an L. M. charter and asking for signatures mart a rival union within the very n, and in the midst of our organiza-

Their appeals were in vain, for the politics" element there felt no inerest in, or were openly opposed to the nions just then, but a year later we find ifesting very much interest, as will see later.

ou will see later.

John did not give up, however. He set that with his experience as a fakir, and his acquaintance with the field, he build by setting about it right, succeed. So he set to work formulating plans and laying his lines for action. For one long ar did he labor patiently and persist-

Going back to the S. T. & L. A. its eleven charter members, all S. L. P. comrades, we continued to increase until we had a delegate in that ignorant and corrupt body, known as the Trades Coun-This Trades Council had an organ committee that were trying to or e the lumber workers here at this Among the lumber workers were Socialists who invited a comrade me and address them. The comrade out they charged the S. T. & L. A. with rferring with and interrupting the mittee's work. They raised a howl,

and proceeded to try and oust our delegate in the Trades Council.

Meanwhile there was a labor bazaar here, AND IT WAS USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ADVER-TISEMENT OF SCAB MADE GOODS. The N. S. Shoe Co., a strictly scab con-cern's goods, occupied the most promincern's goods, occupied the most promin-sent place. Of course, we know how this

of the party to be a lie.

Our delegate to the Council (an S. I. P. comrade, Theo. Zoliner by name), exposed the whole rotten proceeding; and that with the previous charge against us side information. more than that gang could stand, so was expelled from the Trades Coun-Now that that obstacle had been removed, there was great give in the camp. The fakirs were jubilant, and fakirs were jubilant, and were

We were denounced as union wreckers, political club, a gang of Athiests, and a political club, a gang of Athiests, and several other things. By working on the religious prejudices of the shepherd's theep, and upon the political prejudices of others, they won a following, and you may well imagine what a following that

A lot that had no interest in organise ion the year before were opposed to it, because, as some of them had expressed elves, it being against their reli-

bosses, or even harmonise with them and help the lieutenants a year before, they

were now very much interested in or-sensing to fight a union of their craft. They got together secretly (no call ap-peared in the papers this time), and took in would-be machinists, 'helpers, antiunionists, etc. They grew in numbers and waxed powerful and strong (?) while and waxed powerful and strong (?) while the dues went rolling into the fakir's treasury. On the contrary, our union had only a few more than the charter members, who could be counted on, and the membership fell off until we had only a small handful of staunch men. The whole thing affected us as a blast from a of beer, the froth went flying, but

our craft, or stand convicted of treachery and cowardice. Still, they stand convicted, for our challenge was not ac-

much known quantity, especially to the pure and simple element. They found us much in evidence at the T. C. J. strikes, said concern being a member of the Iron & Metal Workers' Association.

This shop is blessed in great numbers with the cattle kind, so much so that they saw fit to appount a committee, consisting of three shining marks, to wait on the president of said firm, for the purpos of requesting him to have the agreen between the I. & M. W. Association and the I. A. M. enforced. They got it. They got the 9½ hours day with 9½ hours pay, and their overtime cut from 1½ time to 1¼ time, till 10 o'clock p. m., which is about the only overtime, with the exception of an occasional break-down job, which does not average 10 winutes a day to each man a year.
We of the S. T. & L. A. would not

stand to have our overtime cut in two, or being bound by agreement that we were not party to, and we made that fact known in on uncertain terms. our firm stand we forced them to go back to the old schedule for overtime, the 91/2

face, there was weeping and walling in the jungles called union, where the innocent apes of monkeydom are mus-tered, managed, and mulcted by the mas-Some of the innecents acknowledge ed their own inability to act intelligently or to see through the games of the fakirs. They lamented the fact that we were not with them, and of them. intiall that was lacking to make their union

But they were informed that their rotten as their crew, that we considered our time better spent battering the rotten thing to pieces from without, than trying any patchwork from withing, on a decaying foul thing, that was sure to go to the bottom, or stiffe the crew if they remained long enough. In the S. T. & L. A. we are aboard of

sound modern ship that is untarnished, and to which decay and rottenness are unknown, fit and capable of plowing through the high seas of capitalism, and of carrying dismay to the capitalist heart.

We are willing to leave the fakirs stranded in their own polluted puddles. The men were invited to come with us They try to deceive themselves into be-lieving that next May a change of heart or something will come over the emcome enidemic among their leaders.

Something, somehow, somewhat inex-plicable by themselves, is going to happen. Ten hours pay and a 9 are awaiting them, so they think. The wreck of those hopes, and the effect it had on the poor dupes, may form the

MINNEAPOLIS MACHINISTS.

# WINNIPAUK STRIKE OFF.

### Strikers Accept Compromise Offered by the Company.

NORWALK, Conn., April 20 .- The weavers' strike in the Norwalk woolen mills Winnipauk was declared off last Thursday. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise.

After a battle of four weeks the man-

gement offered better terms than they had previously named,

weavers do not claim to have won a great victory, they are not getting what they should for the kind of work done in this mill; but they have taught the management a lesson and they go back to work prepared to assert their man-

bood against any future imposition.

The list as readjusted, with increase, will be about one and a half mills per pick and ten per cent added, while on bad work, a minimum of a dollar and a half a day will be paid.

Mr. West tried in vain all the

tricks he could think of to break the strike. He had his bosses in the mill circulate all kinds of stories among the strikers. Among others he told them that I was sent here by the Socialist Labor Party to cause the strike and to be a lie. They knew I was out of work and happened to land here at the outset of the trouble while looking for employment. The bosses sent letters to the meu, telling them that they had inside information that there was going to be a break in the ranks of the strikers and advising them to get in before it was too late, as work could not be found for all. All of these tricks failed and being pushed by the board of directors because no dividends were forthcoming they were forced to compromise.

Mr. West promised the committee that there would be no discrimination made against anyone because of the part he took in the strike, but your correspondent got it in the neck, because he taught the strikers the proper tactics to pursue. In a little over two weeks we raised over \$400 in the two small cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk.

The pure and simplers did their best to organize the strikers but the men had had previous experience in that line.

A local alliance of the weavers may be

organized here in the future. Anyway the men have learned something of the labor question that they did not know before and if they remain in their present mind, they will henceforth cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor Party. The women too, deserve praise for the

manner in which they stood by the men.
L. LEE, 4 Cross street.

# Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons.

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party he body remained, and we hope to remain until the idiotic assortment of monors has passed into history.

We issued them a challenge demanding that they show in public debate their masses for organizing a rival union of

ON PUGET SOUND.

CLOSER AND CLOSER SHAVING OF THE WAGE WORKERS.

Terrible Conditions Under Which the Lumbermen Live-Dogs Not So Badly Housed and Fed-Schemes of Railroad "Kings" to Bunco Men Into Go-

Those who had the good fortune to read Comrade Keinard's article in the DAILY PEOPLE of March 17, entitled "Office Building Help," certainly got some information regarding the state of affairs in the great city of New York. If there are those who disbelieve the story, they have but to investigate the universal condition of the working class as compared with that useless, bloodsucking, parasitical class that lives by the sweat of the toilers, not only in the when they received this slap in the great office buldings in New York City, or any other city, for that matter, but in the mines, mills, and workshop.

Working class conditions are practically the same all over the capitalist world. And why? Because the mode of capitalist production, i. e., the way commod ities are produced, is international. The same may be said of the intent and purpose of the manufacturer. He produces, or rather he has wage-slaves to produce commodities for sale at a profit, hence there occurs the day-light robbery of the workers as soon as the commodity is turned out. If there is any difference at all in the field of labor, it certainly is from bad to worse.

Our "Golden West" has her labor troubles, just the same as any other part of these United States. Capitalist chicanery, on every hand, is apparent to a class conscious workingman, and if it gets much plainer, an ordinary numb skull will be capable of comprehending It is true the various methods em ployed by our parasites, go far to stul tify the minds of those who would sec, but these methods do not go all the way, however, for I frequently meet a revolu-tionist who understands the principle of Socialism and the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. Class consciousness is on the increase, and it is the growing aggression of capitalism that causes it. Speaking of the labor question here

on Puget Sound, one might sum it up in these words: The class struggle is fierce, fiercer, fiercest. Nor is it any wonder when thousands of workers, both male and female, throughout the East are allured to this coast by the capitalist fleec ers that are at the heads of railway cor-porations, etc., such as Jim Hill, whose Great Northern terminates at Scartle. Transcontinental railways are bringing thousands of poor people to the Pacific Slope only to suffer, probably worse than they did ere leaving the Atlantic and Middle States. I clip the following from an ordinary edition of the "Seattle Post Intelligencer" of the 3d, inst., to show how this capitalist scheme works in that direction and will, later on, show how it works in another direction. Here it is:

The first contingent of the Eastern day over the Great Northern and North evening, providing the recent snowstorms the train. These left St. Paul in several sections, carrying in all over both lines an aggregate of 650 people bound for points in Montana, Oregon a nd Washing-

"Advices received from St. Paul yester day at the local offices of the two lines were to the effect that the Northern Pacific train left there in two sections with 700 homeseekers in twenty-three cars; while the Great Northern train left the same place in three sections, having over 600 people bound for this Coast. Those passing through St. Paul yesterday were from Chicago, St. Louis and contiguous points." It is no uncommon incident to find one of these victims walking the streets

in search of work immediately after landing here. And upon being inter-rogated a little our "tenderfoot" friend tells the story as to how and why it other day, "I'm from Wisconsin, and I just had enough money to get out here. I understood before leaving home that a man, willing to work, could get all the work he could do at from two to four dollars a day and his board." I stuff, and he continued to talk freely, saying: "In the East, where I came from, railroad companies are advertising for men to work on their roads, in the lumber woods, saw mills, mines, etc., etc,-only go to Puget Sound, and you're all right. Plenty of work at big wages." As the young man spoke thus, indignation lighted his countenance. Although not fully aware of capitalist machination, he instinctively felt that he had been robbed and sent out on a "wild goose chase." Such is the fate of thoucoming to this part of the country at the invitation of "railway kings" and other kings of the capitalist class. This, of course, is one way of robbing the workers, but the most effective way

follows their arrival here. Listen! Instead of white men and women com-peting for the few odd jobs in Puget Sound cities, the Eastern "hobo" finds "little brown men" from Japan doing the work. Japanese are doing all kinds of drudgery here in the northwest; from office work to domestic or household duties, including, no doubt, the scrubbing of the wives of some of the elite "gentle men," as do the Chinese in Southern California. And the pure and simple unionist will come along with a remonstrance recommending the removal of "all undesirable citizens" that American labor might be "free." Why don't they strike at the root of the evil? Can they not see the futilty of dealing with the effect? Remove the cause—the capitalist system—and things will take on a different shape. Let the workers as a class, take over the reins of government in an intelligent manner; throw off the chains of wage slavery and produce nec-easities and luxuries of life for use for yourself. To do this effectively it

not for profit. these poor and deluded sim-are determined to act foolish plers are determined to act foolish all their lives and the "undesirable citizens" will continue to eke out a miser able substance a la the American, hightoned wageslave. These are facts pinned together with common sense.

The logging camps hereabout are be ond description when it comes to work ing class degradation. Still thousands of wage-slaves are compelled to exist in that kind of torment. The wages paid range from a dollar and seventy-five to two dollars and a quarter per day and as the lumber companies want the work done for nothing they charge from four dollars and a half to five dollars and a quarter per week for the rottenest victuals that are possible, in many cases to set on the table. And there is the commissary. When you want a pair of Chinese-made overalls or a blanket (al-ready lousy) or a pair of brogans, or company will sell it anything else, the to you at an exhorbitant price. This Here, a robust slave is required to withstand the inclemency of the weather,

during the wet season, not saying word about the food these men have to put up with; and as for sleeping facilities-well, there is none, unless you want to call a small "shack" full of cracks and poles, or a bunkhouse, with bunks arranged one above the other, that will hold from fifty to eighty men. "sleeping facilities." Indeed, it is a pleasant sensation to visit one of these stables some night during the winter months after the slaves have done about eleven hours work, and are preparing to retire. The stench is often worse, by far, than an average houre or cow stable Old, half rotten coats, greasy overalls, and socks that would almost stand alone are hung up around the stove while the fire burns briskly, and the rain comes trickling through the roof. Many of these poor unfortunates, driven there by capitalism, have not a change of clothing to their name. Hark! methinks I hear them cursing the days they were were born, for logging camps in lumber woods of Washington and British Columbia are vertiable Many are the wage slaves that in" the entire rainy season (which lasts from six to seven months) and come out in the spring dirtier than when they started, ofttimes in debt, and per-haps broken down in health. Workingmen can be seen trampling from one camp to another in quest of work and better accomodations but seldom what they are looking for-except it be work. There is more work than accomdations. These are also facts despite the railway advertising in the East.

In addition to the larger concerns the trickster, will stoop to the very lowest notch in order to rob the working class. Contractors, all over the sound country are generally known to beat all records for hiring men at a definite wage, and then paying them off with from five to twenty-five per cent. less. Also hiring work. say ten per day, and get ten hours and a half out of them. These culprits "stand in" with another gang of thieves styled "em-ployment agents," a nd between the two they keep the fellows in overalls busy goin, and coming. Jobs are short mainly pecause the contractor gets half the proceeds taken in at the employment where "his men" paid a dollar or five dollars for a chance to work for him. These, too, are facts, and cannot be gain said, notwithstanding all the advertising to the contrary done by the Seattle Cham-ber of Commerce throughout the East-ern States in conjunction with the railway corporations whose lines come West. No wonder there are so many It is about time for Carnegie or some-one of that ilk to make another church donation. These tramps must be kept in gnorance somehow. Such are the conditions that confront the new-comer on Puget Sound in the great(!) Northwest and the half has not been told. It would necessitate voluminous writing to do the Puget Sound story of labor-the class struggle-justice. These conditions are brought about not because there are too many people in this part of the country, but because the working class s in the power of the labor skinning

Toilers, of both sexes, and all nation alities, colors and creeds, lend me your ears for a moment longer!

The working class is a wage-slave class. It is the only function of the by the sale of perpetual water rights capitalist class to rob those who produce to such individuals or corporations as wealth in order that the parasites may loll in luxury. At present the working class exists by working for the capitalist class, and is robbed of about four-fifths of all the wealth it produces; yet despite all these facts, the working class is, by far the strongest in every way. The work ers outnumber the robber class to the tune of fifty per cent, but in their stupidity are as powerless as the beasts of burden. Wake up! If you are a worker, you should study your welfare from your own point of view, and whenyou think you are robbed, don't investigation until the mystery is cleared up. Study the bread and butter ide of life. And politics? Certainly! In the realm of politics the capitalist conquers the wage-working class Right here is where the whining mid dle class (small traders) throws dust in the eyes of the workers by coming to us with a story of taxation, anti this or anti that. Regular calamity howlers. However, they always prove themselve to be anti-labor, if nothing else. Wha does it matter to a fellow who propertiless, and, according to all ac unts, millions are penniless. Is such a theme as this too abtruse for the down bourgeoisie? If there is anything that equals the contemptibleness of a small peanut capitalist—it is several of Let them die of their own When a bell-wether of them. accord: when a deliweter capitalism, in any capacity, comes to you in the shape of a "stateman," "philanthropist," "labor fakir," "ped agogue" or "reverend" just mark i agogue" or "reverend" just mark it down something like this: He is representing his own interests, and his in terests are not the interests of the working class: I want none of him in mine.

The class conscions proletaire has seen enough of these "benovelent" fellows. Come! Awaken to the new era! Learn to work for the revolution by reading Socialist literature, studying how the working class is robbed and thinking

CONVICTS TAKE THE PLACE OF WORK-INGMEN IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

The "Little Farmer" and the Corpor. ation Make a Good Thing Out of It Irrigation That Pays the Capitalist Class-Text of the Bill.

MONTROSE, Col., April 19.-The "poor oppressed little farmers" trose and Delta counties are Delta counties are in high The canal in itself is the result of a piece of most vicious class legislation, and even in its construction the vicious ness of that' class legislation comes out in a hundred ways.

The following section, taken from the bill, will show the truth of this:

Sec. 4.—The said canal, tunnel, reservoirs and feeders shall during the construction of the same, and when con structed, be the property of the State of Colorado, and all revenues therefrom shall be turned into the State treasury to be used for the purposes bereinafter set forth

Sec. 5. When said canal shall have been surveyed, or a portion thereof, so that work can be commenced thereon. it shall be the duty of the said board of control to commence the construction of said canal under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. Said board shall have full power and authority to direct the work on said canal, to purchase machinery to further the construction and all supplies, tools and do all other things necessary a nd essential to expedite the work of construction. They shall have the further authority to call upon the board of penitentiary commis oners for the use of as many able-bodied convicts, confined in the State penitentiary or State reformatory, as can worked on said canal to advantage; and it shall be the duty of the said penitentiary commissioners to promptly select from the able-bodied convicts the num-ber required, none of whom shall be under life sentence, and transport said convicts to a general headquarters which said board of control shall establish for the safekeeping of said convicts; and said convicts, under proper guard shall be used in the rock and tunnel work on said canal.

Sec. 7. The said board of control shall nave power to contract with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company for rates and terms of transportation of convicts from and to the said penitentiary and reformatory, and proper guards to and from said general headquarters, and for rates on goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, tools, and other things necessary and essential to properly prose-cute the work of construction, receive bids, let contracts, and secure supplies.

Upon the recommendation of a suitable person by the board of control, the warden of the penitentiary shall appoint such person a deputy war-den, and he shall have the same power and authority as said warden now possesses, and shall be placed in charge of the safekeeping of said convicts employed in the construction of said canal. shall receive a salary of one hundred (\$100) dollars per month and board and expenses.

Sec. 11. The said board of control shall receive five (\$5) dollars each per day and necessary traveling expenses when transacting the business pertaining to said canal.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of aiding the construction of said canal, reservoirs or feeders, the board of control is hereby authorized to receive subscriptions and advancements of either money, labor, tools, supplies or things necessary or useful, from persons own-ing land along the line of said canal or any of its laterals, or persons desiring the construction of the same, and issue receipts to such person or persons, which receipts shall be receivable in payment of water rights as hereinaf-ter provided, or may be converted into certificates of indebtedness upon the order of the said board of control.

Sec. 17.-When said canal, or any of its reservoirs, laterals or feeders, shall have been constructed under this act, the said board of control may contract for the carriage and delivery of water shall desire to purchase the same upon such terms and under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by said board and approved by the governor of the State

Section 4 gives to the State all the work of construction, and it apparently also gives to the State all the which will come from the canal, but in it is apparent perpetual rights are to be igven to farmers and to corpora-tions. This is obviously unjust. A corporation can, with little trouble, acquire rights in the canal which will pre vent all other person sfrom using it. Cor-porations and farmers can direct the canal from its rightful use. They simply saddle upon the State the expense

requires a compact organization-Solidarity, if you please. The great class of proletarians must free themselves and I opine, will in the near future. The Socialist Labor Party is looking for menmen who are class conscious, and all others within the ranks of the wage slave class who have the stamina necessary for the fight. None others need apply. The now much despised toiling class must and will, beyond the preadventure of a doubt, settle the great problem of production and distribution and institute a government—a Workers' Republic-in which every worker will receive equivalent to the full product of his (or her) toil. This, to my mind is the grandest revolution that could pos-sibly be conceived of by the proverbial Almighty himself. And this is not a dream. Look at life as it really is dream. Look at life as it really is through the spectacles of a wage-slave who is continually hounded by an ab solutely useless class of parasites and ignoramuses that do nothing save fleecing these who toil. All hail the Workers' Republic.

On to emancipation! MARK MORRIS.

COLORADO CANAL STEAL. of construction, and then they take to themselves all the benefits which come

The most glaring injustry is shown in

formatories are to disgorge their prisoners, and these men are tod od the con-structing work, so that the "burden of taxation" will be less to the poor little farmer. There are hundreds of thousands of men out of work in the nation, and instead of giving the man opportunity to labor, their place is taken by convicts. In a great state undertaking an opportunity should be given to men to But instead of this, for the sake of the farmers and the corporations, in order to save to them a few dollars, these men are deprived of that opportunity, and their places are taken by chain gang.

In Section 7, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad steps in for its rake-off. has the contracts for the transportation of the convicts, and as it was never known known to make money out of a deal, in instance it is certain to give the tle farmers at least some cause for thinking.

The whole bill is a downright steal.

It makes the state construct and maintain the canal, then it gives it away to corporations and to farmers. It gives the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad an opportunity to make a good haul. Above all, it shuts the Colorado workingmen out of an opportunity to work, and it dumps the whole convict population out for the purpose of taking their places.

Colorado workingmen should arouse to the situation, and should wipe the whole

## WORKERS APRIL-FOOLED.

### The "Equalization of Wages" Scheme Introduced in Lonsdale, R. L.

LONSDALE, R. I., April 20 .- On April 1 the weavers of this village began to experience what the Lonsdale Company (Goddard, Gammell & Co.), calls an "equalization' of wages.

In one of the mills here, of which

there are three, the Northrop loom has been operated for something over a year. and weavers running ten and twelve of them were able to earn from fifty cents to two and three dollars per week more than weavers in the other mills who op crated from four to six looms. This "philanthropic" move on the part of the company, who hearing the grumbling of those running the old looms and having so many applications for work on the Draper, or Northrop looms, they decided to satisfy the one by "razing" the others to their level. A "raze" of twelve and one half per cent went into effect on April fools day, which has the effect of 'erazing" all hard feelings between op eratives of different mills and the bring ing about of a true knowledge of the strength and weaknesses of the "twin brothers." Capital and Labor. Over a year ago I reported a strike

in this particular mill. It was during the "prosperity boom" when the New England manufacturers out of a feeling of generous love for their "brother" Labor ,decided to give him an "equal share" of this prosperity. At that time weavers were running eight and ten looms and were paid \$7.75 and \$9.25 per week They were asked by the company to run two extra looms for which they would receive an "advance" of 25 and 35 cents per week respectively. The weavers went on a strike because of this truly 'generous advance." The strike lasted three or four months. The workers were hopelessly beaten, chiefly through the lack of the "moral and financial" sup-port which was promised by the "National Fakiration of Textile Operatives of America," when it endorsed the strike, but which support the strikers never re

The loss of that strike completely de noralized the workers of this village The local weavers union went to "smith

No sooner had the company got a full complement of help than they began to introduce the "cat of many tails." Al kinds of schemes for "increasing the wages" of the employees were duced such as starting the machinery ten minutes morning and noon before legal time (notwithstanding we have mill inspectors in this State), posting up a list at the end of each month of the amount of cloth turned off by each weav-er, cutting warps out of the looms near end of month before being finished, in fact driving the workers "at" each other until there is not a solitary tail left to act as chief mourner to the old cat at the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

And all this time the company is supposed to be unaware of all this "lashing. But lo and behold! the week before this cut down goes into effect the company's organs (Providence "Journal and Bulletin"), inform the public that the weavers of No. 4 Mill, Lonsdale have killed the goose that laid the golden eggthat they wove faster than the engine ran, etc., etc., hence the equalizing of wages. DOMINIC E. BROGAN.

# The First of May.

May Day celebrations will be held in many places in the United States by the Socialist Labor Party. How did it come to be the day we celebrate? This question sianswered, as well as many others, in "The First of May: the International Labor Day."

This is a pamphlet just imported from

England, and contains a good deal of information that will help the Social-Here is a brief summary of its contents:

Antiquity of May Day-May Day in Antiquity of May Day—May Day in the Olden Times—The May Pole—The Economic Condition of the People in the Middle Pages—May Day Killed by Capitalism—Industrial Slavery of the Nineteenth Century—Revival of May Day Progress of the First of May Celebrations—The Class Solidarity of the Workers—Workers of the World, Unite! Price. five cents.

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# A Select List of

# Socialist Books

### For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from Slav-

ery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:

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Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx: The Working Class Movement in

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Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth... 40
Quelch and Wright:
Socialism and the Single Tax. A

The Meaning of Socialism ..... .10 NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO

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# APPEAL TO SYMPATHIZERS

A CONSIDERATION OF THE REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN THE S. L. P.

The Work of Furthering the Cause of Socialism-The Necessity of Organization-How Capitalists Utilize Organization to Further Class Interests-The Educational, Political and Economic Value to the Working Class of the Socialist Labor Party.

A question that many a Socialist ha asked himself is: "How can it be that out of the many voting the S. L. P. ticket so comparatively few take part in the Socialist movement as enrolled members?" The fact that this question is so often asked ought to be proof sufficient of its great significance.

The reason is not, nor can it be, that the organization has reached its necessary magnitude. Too much territory, both geographical and social remains as yet uncanvassed, so to speak, to justify such a supposition. On the contrary, I for one believe that every Socialist voter might, to the good advantage of the cause, of Socialism, join the movement as an enrolled member of the Socialist Labor Party; for the work of the S. L. P .the political engine of the Socialist movement in America,-will not be at an end until the day when, having rolled up the necessary majority of votes to take away from the capitalist class forever the political power, the class conscious proletariat, through the instrumentality of the Socialist Labor Party, and its economic ally, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, shall have reorganized society on the Socialist basis—that is, put the Socialist Republic in But until that day will the S. L. P.

need all the strength it can get. And it can never get more of it, than when genuine class conscious Socialists enroll them ives as wide-awake and loyal Sympathizers may be all right as fa

as they go: but membership knocks sympathizers into a cocked-hat. A sympathizer is a hen on a fence. She may give your side any amount of sympa-thising cackle, but her eggs, that is, her vote and hnancial and other support, is very apt to fall on the othe side.

Nothwithstanding the fact that owing to the great multitude of organizations of every kind, which we see in all directions our time might, in addition to its many other names, also to be termed the age of organizations, and that the necessity of organization in order to accomplish anything of a social character seems to be universally recognized, there is still an abundance of people who have not grasped the main object and importance

ough a great number of them are mbers of some organization—a church gregation, for instance, or some lodge they may be likened more to campfol-lowers than to real conscious members. They just happened to get into the crowd, and some lower instinct, some egoistic consideration, prompts them to remain there. The fundamental principle of organization is never given a thought.

Therefore it is, that those very same working women, when you try to interest them in the labor movement, and espe-cially the political side of it—when you try to get them to join the Socialist Labor Party, or even only to vote its ticket, spairingly exclaim that it "cannot be ne," "the workers can never agree and

unite that far," and so forth,
If they only understood, that it is through its powerful organization—the Republican party and its several sham opposition or "reform" party buffers, all backed up mainly by working class votes—that the capitalist class is able to been in its possession and control the political power, then they would also see into the necessity of supporting in every possible way an organization having for its aim the dethronement of the capitalist class as a political and economical massive and they would take a standard property and they would also see into the necessity of supporting in every possible way an organization having for its aim the dethronement of the cause which he is to represent.

Therefore, in order to prevent efforts of a movement being foliced either rancels or ignorances assume that the possible way and organization having for its aim the dethronement of the cause which he is to represent. ter; and they would take a stand consistent therewith, providing they have the backbone.

Many, yea, altogether too many, Socialist voters are inclined to believe that they are doing THEIR share towards promoting the cause by merely voting the "Socialist ticket," as they vaguely term it, never considering that it is only through an ORGANIZED effort of the Socialists that a Socialist ticket can be placed in the field; nor that there are financial and other burdens involved in such an organization, and that somebody such an organization, and that somebody has to shoulder them and give something more than a mere vote to the cause. What is worth voting for is certainly

worth supporting in every possible manner. However much though, Socialists rejoice at the steadily increasing Socialist vote, a mere vote where much more is needed, is a rather meager offering to a noble cause. Of course more is needed, is a rather meager offering to a noble cause. Of course, we all know that the new convert to Socialism is not at first in such a frame of mind that he forthwith can jump into the movement and take a firm hold of the rope. In the party he came from he has only been doing the voting cattle set. So far from having had to contribute to any company from the has one countries. set. So far from using and to contri-ute to any campaign fund, he has, on the contrary, often received a cigar, a glass of beer, or even the promise of a "full dinner pail" for voting this or that expitalist ticket and the limited income espitalist ticket and the limited meome of the average worker impels him more

him that he is not doing his duty by remaing so dangerously inactive, and that he owes to his active comrades in the struggle to pitch in and help them all he is able to.

Limit of ability is the only limit to duty

I shall now try to enumerate the most important reasons why organization is necessary and why every Socialist voter ought also to be an enrolled member of the Socialist organization—the S. L. P.

Reason No. 1.—Wherever someone in the "pursuit of happiness" thinks he has discovered some problem which is of vi-tal importance to his own welfare, but is of such a nature that its solution can not be accomplished by him alone, then it is but natural that he should seek to interest others in it also. In order interest others in it also, in order to get them to help him solve it.

If he does not know already that or-ganization is necessary in order to accomplish the desired results, he will naturally soon come to acknowledge it

After having at leisure interested a few of his neighbors in the cause in question, he, or some such neighbor will suggest that they form an agitational or-ganization in order that they may the more effectively work for the cause by holding public meetings, publising literature. s nding out speakers to other localities, etc.

Reason No. 2.—The cause in question may be of such a nature that its object cannot be accomplished except through independent political activity.

Such cannot very well be carried on to any advantage without organization, evwhere state of local election laws do not provide for measures necessitating organization, if such is still the case anywhere; organization to some extent is necessary if said activity is not to be if not all. DO provide for certain measures which necessitate organization, as for instance, that no candidate for a political office shall have his name placed on the official ballot, unless he has been nominated in some certain manner prescribed by law; or unless his party the previous election shall have polled a certain percentage of all the votes cast, or, in default thereof, said candidate shall have his nomination certificate accompanied by a petition signed by a cer-tain number of legal voters. Organization, at least to a certain extent, is made necessary by those provisions; but there are also other circumstances necessitating organization for an independent participation in politics on the part of those trying to further some new cause, of which a couple may be pointed

One is, that every movement for the betterment of the material conditions of some certain group of people—and it is generally such movements that become political—always meets with opposi-tion from those who are directly the beneficiaries of the existing order of things, and who will suffer a material loss from the change or changes aimed at by such movements. They will oppose them in every way possible that auggests itself; starting by trying to ignore or ridicule a cause; then resorting to persecution and calumniation, and, lastly, by trying to run it lato the ground by setting afoot fake rival movements or assigning to some of their best qualified creatures the task of feigning great interest in the movement in question, in order that they may become the leaders and then in some way or another frustrate the whole affair. The only means whereby to coun this last mentioned effort is a good strong organization, wide-awake members and being subjected to a rigorous discipline.

The other one is, that there are times plenty of self-conceited individ-uals who would be only too willing to accept the political leadership, yea, to even, on their own accord, assu such

As such people, as a rule, are more or less disqualified for such positions, it is to the interest of a good movement that its ablest champions be selected as its standard-bearers. Those not sufficiently posted on the object of a movement are by that much unfit for standard bearers. Important as it certainly is that su a standard-bearer be well qualified for the office for which he is a candidate, his qualifications in that respect become nevertheless of no value whatever the movement if he is not sufficiently posted on everything pertaining to it, that is, if he is not an able champion of

Therefore, in order to prevent the efforts of a movement being foiled by either rascals or ignoramness assuming political leadership of the same, organiza-tion becomes necessary. Only where a movement has assumed the form of a

avoid both of those obstructions.

Reason No. 3.—But, as even the simplest form of agitation cannot be carried on without incurring the expenses—such as hall rent for meetings, printing of ad-vertisements, hand-bills, leaflets, papers, books, etc., railroad fares and hotel bills for speakers, and reimbursement for their time, and other similar items—it stands to reason that in order to do the most work it becomes necessary that as many cause, contribute their share, or, as much as they are able to to the expense fund. And in no manner can the great mass of them, as a rule, be made to do that than by their becoming members of an organization.

There are also expense items of another sort, that is, where a movement takes the form of a POLITICAL organization, and they are not of the smallest. As, for instance, the amounts to be paid into State, County or city treasur-

ly few of its voting supporters having en- themselves be shaken in their faith, members—thereby making it possible for the others TO vote for the S. L. P.—are what every Socialist should do—should

soliciting financial aid from the sympa-thizers has to be resorted to; but judging from my own experience in that line, I am inclined to believe that most comrades would much prefer paying out of their own purses what they, through much begging and explaining, succeed in obtain-

ony manner keeping track of the party's doings and of what its real financial the frequent appeals to his pocketbook with supicion. He may come to think that the money is not used right, as so often happens in other parties and or ganizations

The enemies may, through their calumni ation of the movement, strengthen him in his suspicion, and he, and they with whom he comes in contact, may withdraw their financial and moral support from the movement altogether. Whose is the fault in such a case? Why, theirs only, who, although professedly sympathizing with the Socialist movement, are either too indifferent or too lazy to identify themselves with it as closely as possible. Only by joining the party and taking an active part in its work, thereby keeping posted on what is going on and what is needed, are supporters of a movement enabled to tell whether things are going straight or not.

For one or more of several reasons in may not be possible for all S. L. P. sympathizers to join as enrolled members; but the fact, that the necessary organization work must be performed by some, should make it plain, that the bur dens connected with such work will be lighter the more there are to share the work, the more of it can be done, and that therefore as many as possible ought

The regular monthly dues, varying between 12 and 25 cents, which every member pays into the national, state, and section treasuries will make quite sum when the membership is large. At times it may become necessary for some se or another to appeal for extra contributions; and such are gladly given by each MEMBER, according to his financial situation, because as a member he is in a better position to know whether such contributions are really needed, and will be used right, than the sympathizing non-member, who, although he does not pay any monthly dues, yet is very apt to think it rather much when asked to contribute a quarter or fifty cents once or twice a year to the campaign fund or for some other purpose.

It is evident that the larger the memis, the stronger becomes the financial condition of the party because of its certain revenues in the form of monthly dues, and the less will be-come the necessity for extra contributions. Should they at times be necessary, the prospects of raising them are so much the brighter when our organizations are numerically strong than when the re-verse is the case. As for the unpleasant job of soliciting contributions from sympathizers, the fewer the sympathizers and the more numerous the members to do the soliciting, the more pleasant will it be for all concerned.

These are three reasons why organizanecessary. The first might be called the agitational or propagandistic reason; the second, the political reason. and that of safe-guarding against crooks or ignoramuses running the movement into the ditch, and the third, the financial reason. A fourth reason, although closely related to the first one, but need to be discussed separately, is what we may term the educational reason.

In order to be able to take a correct stand for some certain cause it is necessary that a person has a correct under-standing of it. If he has not, his stand will not be firm. To-day he may be a supof the cause, and to-morrow he may be somewhere else.

We know that when a person keeps other, he is moved, not by a correct understanding of his class interests, but by a shortsighted view of his own immediate help to further the cause.

How will he get a correct understanding? The average person is not much support the S. L. P. financially and with given to studying on his own hook; and their votes. The stronger we become in even if he was, his opportunities to learn would but increase with his exchanging views with other students, or listening to lectures, debates, etc. Will ists are to be discharged and every such opportunities present themselves in worker is a Socialist? a better way than where an organization exists for the purpose?

The Socialist Labor Party, besides being the agitational and political instru-ment of the Socialist Movement, is also and educational organization, seeking in every possible way to spread a right knowledge of the movement by publishing books and pamphlets and pushing their sale or distribution free of charge, and by holding public meetings at which lectures, speeches, debates and discussions are the main features. By attending those meetings as much as possible and by reading and re-reading Socialist leaflets, papers and books—only made accessible through or-ganized efforts—will a person acquire a thorough understanding of Socialism, and be able to take a firm stand for it.

Therefore should everyone sympathizing with the Socialist Movement enroll as a member of the S. L. P. as soon as pos-

ies in order to get the names of candidates for political offices printed on the slote.

In Minuesota, for instance, it costs \$50 for each candidate nominated for a State office.

Money, as will be seen, cuts quite a figure even where it is not used for corrupt purposes. Where is it to come from?

Not every movement is started by millions and the political properties of the sake of educating is necessary also from another point of view. There is a highly commendable feature about popular movements, in that those having become truly interested in them will as a rule, be doing missionary work on their own hook. Whenever opportunity offers. They will be seen, cuts quite a slot feature about popular movements, in that those having become truly interested in them will as a rule, be doing missionary work on their own hook. of the average worker impels him moreover to be very averse to expenses, especially where they do not promise any immediate returns. So we can afford to excuse the new convert, hoping that an increased understanding of the movement in general will also bring a clearer understanding of its various obligations. But it is the habitual voter, who occasionally is brave enough to tell you that he too is a Socialist and that he always votes the S. L. P. ticket; it is he that ought to be given a lecture, showing

olled themselves as actual members, it reduced the second of the second members—thereby making it possible for the others TO vote for the S. L. P.—are having their hands full both of work and financial burdens.

Of course, under such a state of affairs, best made possible by their being en rolled members, and will, coupled with reading and study of the Party's literature, better equip them for their missionary work than anything else.

A fifth reason which we may term the moral reason has also been dwelt in the foregoing. There is an old Swed-ish adage to the effect that "there are many who like to see the ax a-moving, but very few wish to hold the handle," and in no other movement is that so much the case as in the Socialist Move might have them scratched. Many clare themselves willing to join the organization when it gets more strong, no for a moment reflecting on when help is most needed and when it is most manful to give it, either when a movement is young and has but few supporters, or when it has grown strong in numb well as in other respects; or that if all should think and act as they do, ther would not be anything done,

"A slave is he who dare not be In the right with two or three.'

Then there is another class of people who through the enthusiasm created by some good speech or book are easily made to join the movement, but who are just as easily lost again, if their ex pectations do not materialize fas enough Such people generally figure on the be lief that everybody should see into the question as readily as themselves and be just as ready to join. When that does not happen, then they lose courage and drop off one by one. "It is of no use," they say, "you can't make the great mass of the workers join the Socialist Movement; they are too selfish, too cow-

ardly, too short-sighted, 'and so forth.

True enough, the workers ARE selfish, cowardly and short-sighted; but is that a valid reason why a person who has found the light of Socialism should place it under a bushel instead of where it can be seen by others? No. And IF he does, then he slides himself into the same category as those he is denouncing is selfish, cowardly and short-sighted

If we know anything whatever about Socialism, it is that it is the only pos-sible solution of the labor question which will be satisfactory to the working class he most numerous and most important class in the world. Therefore, from its conomical bondage, it MUST come to Socialism.

Whether it will be to-day, to-morrow next year or a hundred years from now does not alter the case. It will have to come, and the sooner the better. And the better we, who HAVE found the light, hold it up as a beacon for those yet groping about in the darkness of short-sighted selfishness and economic ignorance, the sooner they will come.

If every Socialist voter would suppor the cause in every possible way, it would hasten considerably the day of final victory. We must consider that the Socialist vote, and the much more wide-spread knowledge of Socialism-defective though the latter may be-that we are boasting of to-day, are mainly the results of the organized efforts, of the activity of the Socialist Labor Party.

Those who first started that Party were fewer than we are to-day. Their efforts were the seeds which are every season manifolding themselves until we some day shall have the full-sized crop which is to feed humanity as no other bread ever did before. Now, when THEY, who were SO few, had the manhood of standing up for a noble cause, why should we at this time lose courage so quickly? let us rally round the flag of So cialism and there as MEN join in the battle of true freedom. OUR manly stand shall surely inspire others also to join our movement more readily than if we should remain inactive, waiting for others to do what is OUR duty to do

The Socialist Movement is the only on jumping from one movement to an-other, from one political party to an-and workingwoman's support. Let therefore every worker join the Socialist Labor Party, and in every possible way Those who are afraid of losing their jobs and dare no join as enrolled members, should anyway support the S. L. P. financially and with

Who are to do the work if all Social-

Longwinded and unsystematical as the foregoing may be, it should at least serve to point out the necessity of every So-cialist acquiring a thorough understanding of the movement, and especially as regards the best manner in which he B. EIDE. help it along.

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HIS FRIENDS ENDEAVORTO WHITEWASH HIS DISHONEST RECORD.

Ignore Facts That Are Based on Documentary Evidence - How He Misappropriated Funds and Gave a Mortgage to

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 20.-The notice which appears below is from the "Daily Gazette" of this city. It is the action which was taken by the machinists' union of this city in answer to the articles which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE, showing up Mr. Jackson, the president of the Trades Assembly here and a leading light in the Social Democratic Party.

### NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: At a joint meeting of Van Curler lodge No. 90, and Dorpian lodge No. 204, In-ternational Association of Machinists, the resolution was adopted that all the movements of Past President H. V. Jackson in regard to his actions taken for the local lodges of the International Association of Machinists, be fully en-

Resolved. That the contemptible articles which have already appeared in public print are nothing but the ravings of expelled and dropped members of the association.

Signed and sealed the 25th day of March, 1901, by the above named lodges. E. C. WARNER,

Chairman of Committee.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of Schenectady, at a regular meeting, reiterated every statement that was made in the DAILY PEOPLE and has positive proof for every charge that was made against Mr. Jackson, and the members of the machinists' union can prove the same by looking up the records. It was all that Mr. Jackson's friends could do to keep him and some others out of jail for appropriating the funds of the union, and the union thereby being suspended from the International Association of Machinists. It was only done by his giving a mortgage on some machinery (or old junk), but after the S. T. & L. A. has exposed this fakir (as it will all others that are in the labor movement when it gets the evidence that cannot be denied successfully) we find that the rank and file allow the fakir's friends to pull the wool over their eyes, and instead of investigating the charges that are made, they pass such resolutions as the above.

The arguments which were used by those that surrounded the arch fakir were, 1st, that it would advertise the S. T. & L. A. if they took any notice of the charges; 2d, that they could not sue anyone for criminal libel as they did not know who was the writer of the articles; and, 3d, that they were the ravings of expelled and dropped members of the association. Thus by bluffing and bulldozing they ward off any inclination on the part of the members to investigate the charges. By being bluffed the members become partners in the crime of this fakir who has now worked up an agitation for the 9-hour work-day in this city, so that he can feather his own nest at expense of his fellow workers by delivering them over to their masters (the capitalist class) either in case of a strike or on election day. As to the first argument which was

used we will say that the S. T. & L. A. in this city (which they refused to mention in the above notice) is composed of a body of honest and intelligent men who will not tolerate a fakir or crook in their midst, and if there is any charges made against one of its members they will find out whether those charges are true false before they will try to defend him and an organization that is built with that kind of men and has the sound principle which is the basis of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance does not need any advertising from a "union" that will cover up the crimes of a member and movement in a city like Schenectady. The S. T. & L. A. is capable of doing its advertising among the honest working class that are brave enough to expel any crook that may happen to get in. We do not want to condemn all of the members of the machinists' union of Schenectady, as many of them were not in Schenectady when the things charge in the previous articles in the DAILY PEOPLE happened, and some of these wanted the charges investigated, others wanted the "union" to have the writer of the previous articles tried for criminal libel and others wanted Mr. Jackson to start a suit for criminal libel, and the union would pay the bills, but these were all talked down in the joint meeting which was held by the machin-ists especially the last one, as Mr. Jackson, knowing his guilt, refused the kind (?) offer, he sitting through the discussion with the pallor of guilt stamped on his countenance, and giving a sigh of relief when the resolution passed. The second argument which was used

we will help them out on, if they will come up to the meetings of the S. T. & L. A., which are held in Carpenter's Hall corner of State street and the Canal every Thursday night at 8 o'clock, we will let them know who the writer or writers of the articles are and will give them all the help we can to investigate the charges, which they had better do before they start any suits or they may run themselves onto the buzz-saw, and if they get away from it, will be minus some of their parts.
As to the third argument which was

used we will say that the writers of the previous articles do not know any ex-pelled members of that, or any other union, but of dropped, or he should have said suspended, members we do know a good many as that "union" is like all other pure and simple unions, when they get a dues-paying dupe in, they will not allow him to resign unless he becomes works. Type Setting Maching a boss and when a man joins their maiou and becomes disgusted with the dishon-

esty and corruption of the fakirs who behind and is suspended for non-paymer of dues, this being the only course left for a man who will not wink at the fakirs selling out the working class at every opportunity, and of these men many of them are in the S. T. & I. A.

The S. T. & L. A., having the interes of the working class at heart, have therefore issued a challenge to Dorphia: Lodge of the International Association o Machinists to debate the principles and tactics of the pure and simple trade union versus the principles and tactic of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and will pay all the expenses of hal rent and advertising, and will extend this challenge to all other pure and simple unions in the city. PRESS COMMITTEE

CATCHING ON IN TROY.

Organized Scabbery in That City Being Shown Up. TROY, N.Y., April 11.-The Organized

Scabbery is at their job again. This af-ternoon one of the members of the I. A. of M. gave me as well as every wage slave in the arsenal a printed circular from the Washington Lodge, and said something that everyone should take a hand in. The circular contains this passage:
"The Washngton Lodge, International

Association of Machinists, has nearly \$2,500.00, and in connection with the other trade unions of the Washing ton Navy Yard have secured the pas sage of the above bill. They spent this noney that you might have somewhere between \$22.50 and \$100.00 "free" each year. If you have not already contributed, will you contribute fifty cents or more of your April pay, in proportion to the benefit you are to receive, to re imburse that Lodge for the work it did for "you?" If so, write below, the amount you will give, with your name, and return to any member of the committee and after that pay day the money may be handed to W. J. Tucker."

After readnig it over I said to one of the helpers who was standing by, Bob Fitzgerald:

"Do you remember when Collins handed me a list to sign for a ten per cent raise and I called you over to sign it and he went up in the air and began to holler "'This list was for machinists and

recognize helpers, when they want to bleed some money out of us. They can go to h---l." Well, this is what nearly all the helpers in the shop said, and as far as I know I haven't heard of any of them signing

not helpers; we don't recognize helpers.' He said, "Yes and they know when to

their list so far. Then comes the fakir again. One Wm. Seigel, the team man, a member of the I. A. M. He tells the helpers he is authorized by the union to inform the helpers that if they do not recognize this list and subscribe on any list for a er that no member of the I. A. M. will ver subscribe on any list for a h that is sick or any other favor. What can we call this but rot when members of their own organization are saying to those who passed around the circular: "What am I paying dues for it I have got to subscribe money after they have collected enough to pay all

expenses?" Sometime ago a delegate from Washington lodge visited all the arsenals for the purpose of collecting funds to have a bill put through Congress for a 15 days' vacation. This arsenal as well as all others subscribed at that time. 1/uring that time a play was given in Washington for the benefit of this vacation bill and it was well patronized and big money made out of it. Enough the other subscriptions was collected to cover all the expenses which would be need to further this bill which the International Association of Mach. wants all the credit for, but which is due to Congressman Glynn who procured the

vacation for the Arsenals. The yellow journal of the I. A. M. claims all the credit for having Congressman Glynn's amending the vacation so as to the arsenals would receive vacation as well as the navy yards. But Glynn does not stop here. He does this as well as all others for his own personal interest. He sees the opportunity to make him the leader of the "labor" come before the people so that he would be popular enough in his district that he would still be a favorite in the political field for further nominatons.

L. F. ALRUTZ.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES 



Absolves all faith: and who invade our rights we'er his own commence, can never be, BROOKE.

### BORING FROM WITHOUT. Amply has the "Boring from Within"

ory been exemplified in these columns. Backed with facts innumerable, the thebry has been demonstrated to be futile, where honestly held, and otherwise a snere clock for dodging the struggle that every earnest and true Socialist should at all times be ready to engage in. But the "direct" method of demonstration, ufficient tho' it may be, can be materially aided by the "indirect method." A recent incident affords matchless oppor-tunity to supplement the direct demonstration of the futility and impurity of the "Boring from Within" theory, by citing a proof of the effectiveness and virility of the reverse theory, the theory of "Boring The incident referred from Without." to is the attitude of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, on the subject of the sources that it is permissible for s Labor Association to accept gifts from. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum-the gift of the intropid Socialist, Dr. Francis Gerau, as a Temple in which the revolutionary spirit of class-conscious endeavor was to be cultivated-bornt down last nter. It was to be rebuilt. Funds led. The Association in charge eded to make collections. Consist ing mainly of "Volkszeitung," or Kangaroo Social Democrats, the conduct of the collectors fitted the turpitude of that element. Flying the colors of "Labor," and with the word "Labor" on their lips, the collectors went begging and received subscriptions (ranging from \$100 to \$1,-000), for which grateful thanks were returned, from capitalist exploiters and misleaders of the Working Class,-from the "Staats-Zeitung," from Coolie-Hearst, from politician Coler, from Homestead-Carnegie, etc., etc. The news thereof was made public from day to day in the metropolitan press. Not a protest or objection arose from a single Kangaroo Social Democratic organisation, and their press throughout the land, whose pace was set by the strumpet "Volkezeitung." approved, of course, in silent complacency, the infamy of its colesgues in charge of the Labor Lyceum. The infamy was sailing prosperously plong, and, along with it, "Labor" was

B. L. P. is dreaded for. The Labor Lyceum Association, had ly its conduct, shown itself to be a cannon of capitalism masked with the colors of "Labor." The Socialist Labor Party, through its daily and weekly organs, together with all its organizations, opened are upon the fraud. The Association held meetings upon meetings in which it sought to throw up breastworks of defence: these being, of course, additional false pretence, but offered larger targets for the S. L. P. The S. L. P. rained hot shot and shell upon the corrupt crew in one convinuous cannonade. In short, it "Bored from Without," with the result that the Kangaroo breastworks were demolished. their cannon ellenced, and themselves compelled to capitulate. As announced compelled to capitulate. As announced on record by the Assembly of the Legislong, and adding one stiff canvas jacket in these columns, a resolution was adopted lature of this State on the 17th instant. to his wardrobe. It seems evident that by the Association last Sunday taking backwater completely. The name of Labor stands vindicated.

cenly the placid countenance of the affair

took a troubled aspect; from troubled

it became terrified; the felon felt discov-

ered, tried to bluff himself through,

failed, and, snarling like a cur, bad to

drop the bone. How did this come about?

By "Boring from Without" with all the

might that the Burz-Saw of the Fighting

upheld its infamy in several successive tion. The striking arm would have been courts to knock down with the court of "Unconstitutional." But even that sop the Assembly did not care to throw at Labor. What the Assembly did was to bor. What the Assembly did was to ell the public opinion was sufficiently arous utilize the opportunity that the bill af- ing himself.

ed to cow the malefactors and produce n effect within.

Intropid assailants never smite from within until they have stormed the ene my's works,-from without. From without is the battle. Every honorable man knows that, and he acts accordingly; further free employers from liability for poltroons reverse the order, and, crawl- the injuries that their negligence may ing behind a pretended theory of atr. ggle, revel in corruption.

### "REFORMERS" DONE DIRT.

Recent events in California are not calculated to make any less rough the path of the Nationalization or Municipalization freaks, who, innocently or otherwise, insist on denying the Socialist contention that the Legislature is, no less than the mill or factory, a capitalist shop, with the aid of both of which the Capitalist Class oppresses the Working Class.

The Legislature of California enacted a law that authorized a system of railroad private police. Acting upon this law, the Governor, upon the application of the Southern Pacific Company, has just made State peace officers of the Com pany's detectives, depot officers and secret service men. What does this mean?

Without its own trusted pets being clothed with State powers, the Southern Pacific is unable to run things, especially with regard to Labor, in the way that it desires, and with the promptness that may suit its needs. Just as soon, however, as this, or any other corporation, can, by issuing its orders to hired men of its own, thereby command simultaneously police and other functions, its love relations with Labor are greatly simplified. Its employees being at the same time public officials, clothed with police powers, the corporation becomes the State itself,-sacred towards its employees, and clothed with redoubtable functions. Do the employees threaten a strike? the pet hired men, who are also police men, can come down upon them, and place their action in a light that is infinitely harder than it would be were the strikers simply operating against other workingmen, private citizens like themselves.

The "reformers" and freaks generally have been looking for a solution of the vexed Social Question via the nationalization (meaning thereby also State and Municipal ownership) of the railroads, etc. They were told that such act was folly, seeing that the present Government was capitalist Government, and that, consequently, the placing of capitalists concerns into the hands of capitalist Government could have no effect other than to concentrate, more completely than they are now, the economic and the political powers, with which the Capitalist Class plunders the Working Class, and then browbeats it into submission. Of course, the "reformer" was incapable of seeing the point. But while the "reformer" is owlishly pondering over the problem, the problem steals a march and turns the tables upon him: Instead of Corporations being nationalized, Government is being Corporationized,which means the identical thing.

It is not to be expected that the "re former" and municipalization fiend generally will realize how they are done dirt by this move. A certain minimum of intelligence and honesty is ever needed to man in Springfield. And these two Comperceive and admit disaster to one's il- mittees mutually pelt each other with lusions. But the broad masses of the people, the Working Class, so long operated on by the quack "reformers," will not, their attention being called to it. fail to perceive the point, and perceiving, Paris, was the staunchest upholder of being diagraced in the public eye. Sud- draw by so much nearer to the day when, stripped of all illusions, they realize that

> The path to the emancipation of the Working Class lies along the road of the uncompromising Class Struggue, and over the prostrate body of the Capitalist System together with its upholder, the Capitalist Class.

# EXHIBIT Z. Z. Z.

When the Capitalist Class wishes to that is particularly vicious and bears particularly bard on the Working Class. the thing is done under cover of a "Labor Law that is to protect the workingman." So it was with the Federal Anti-Trust law, which was enforced just once, curb, the law was ostensibly enacted, but against workingmen on strike; so it was in cases so numerous that the list of "Exhibits" has exhausted the alphabet over and over again. What may be termed "Exhibit Z. Z. Z." is now placed on record by the Assembly of the Legis-

For nearly twenty years have bodies of workingmen been straining for the Employers' Liability bill. The Assembly Had this been possible by "Boring now passes, what? The proposed bill? from Within"? Never! The majority Even if they did, what that would have and mounted. All the items are devoted votes, by which the Kangaroo Association | meant every intelligent man knows,one more dead letter on the statute meetings, would have palsied all opposi-books; one more straw man for the for him. As an advertising scheme it is tion. The striking arm would have been Courts to knock down with the club good. It is moreover cheap, and Mr. "Burtard "Burtar from Without," how- of "Unconstitutional." But even that son Wilshire can sit in silent admiration of

workingman a little more, and propos tionally to afford greater freedom to the exploiter. The bill passed is entitled "Employers' Liability bill." Its name should be changed into: "A bill to still cause to their employees in particular or to the public in general."

The bill in question contains a pro vision requiring that notice of a contemplated action for damages must be served upon the defendant within sixty days after the alleged occurrence. In other words, the Statute of Limitations. which provides that actions to recover damages for personal injury resulting from negligence have three years within which they must be begun, is surreptitiously amended. If within sixty days the formality of serving notice is not complied with, the three years limit expires with the sixty days!

Mutilated by the capitalist's negligence racked with the pain of broken legs, or arms or ribs, or skull badly fractured. or with internal injuries, the ill-starred workingman must, within a period when all his thoughts are absorbed by his personal suffering, hasten to "give notice" lest his claim be out-lawed! If it is further considered that most workers are not familiar with even the crumbs of rights that capitalist law doles out to them, it must be clear to all that the present "Employers' Liability" bill is one more insult added to the long list of legislative insults heaped upon the Work ing Class by the capitalist politician; one more place of safety gained for the Idler under cover of protecting the Toiler!

The Exhibit in this instance is only cumulative. Nevertheless it is glaring enough to greatly enhance to the capital ists the price of their Labor Lieutenants. hired to keep the wool over the eyes of the Working People.

### Political and Economic.

The Paris, France, "La Socialiste," or gan of the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais), publishes several extracts from a letter written by Comrade Lucian Sanial to a friend in France on the "Situation in America." One of these pasages, referring more particularly to the political aspect presented by the Movement in America. presents the situation in such graphic nanner that it must contribute not a little to clear up the fog about America that a score of idler scribblers have long tried to raise to keep up.

After describing in a few strong strokes the firmness, onthusiasm and compactness of the S. L. P., the comrade then analy-zes the vote of the Social Democracy. He shows the incongruity and heterogene-ity of the elements that went into its make-up, and he completes the picture of "Socialist Unity," that that party of false pretences claims for itself, with the ing sketch of internal conditions among the "United" crew, saying:

"So here you have 'Socialist Unity!' As you see, it is a reproduction of the 'unity of the universe," according to the mythology of the Persians. The good God Ormuzd has taken the name of 'Dobs,' while the devil Ahriman (Harriman), without changing his name, has taken the name of 'Kangaroo,' Ahriman lerours all the sauces of Ormuzd. Altho there is in the world but one 'Social Democracy,' undivided and undivisible, there during the last electoral campaign, and there continues to be, now even more so than before, two National Committees: the Committee of Ormuzd in Chicago, and the Committee of Ahri unathema and counter-anathema. And long live 'Unity'!"

"Le Siecle," Yves Guyot's paper, which Dreyfus. It found, however, that its no sleight-of-hand can solve the Social Question.

All Husions, they realize that persons who had formerly been using it, had no further need for its support. The Jewish capitalists, who used Dreyfus for the purpose of making their peace with the Christian capitalists, succeeded in their object, and then threw aside the tools with which they had worked. In this Dreyfus fight, the Kangaroos of France figured largely, and through the columns of "Le Siecle" Jaures and others were accustomed to fulminate against were also used by the French Kanzaroos for the purpose of blinding the working-men to the true significance of the "Libenact into Law some bit of regulation eral Democratic party." The failure of that is particularly vicious and bears "Le Siecle" is, in a large measure, due to the failure to accomplish this object. The French Socialist Labor Party was not to be downed. Incidentally it may be noted that the unity and tween the Kangaroos of this and other countries, are illustrated perfectly by the and not against the capitalists, whom, to

"The Star of Truth" is a new pape published in that home of the freak, Los Angeles, California. The editor is either the prime joker of the age, or else the local authorities will have the pleasure of taking him in hand before the "Star of Truth" was "born" into this world by H. Gaylord Wilshire for the purpose of abusing him in such a way that he might not fall from the pinnacle to that much underrated gentleman, but in such a manner that in a seeming at-

# OF SOCIALISM.

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink Let traitors turn away Whatever we have dared to think That dare we also say. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

DUBLIN, IRECAND, April 7.-Fifty

years ago when Socialism proper had only evolved from the embryonic stage of development to that of a socio-political abstraction fighting for a concrete position in the realms of Art, Literature, Philos ophy and Politics, the Bourgeoisie either ignored its existence or only noticed it to misrepresent its import, and level sneers at its, for the most part, roughhewn exponents. But when as the years rolled on, and labor-saving machines succeeded one another in rapid succession, resulting, on the one hand, in the creation of an ever-increasing and desperate class of unemployed (to be utilized as a lever or a reactive force to cut down to the "irreducible minimum" the wages of the operatives still employed) and on other hand, in the bringing into being of a co-operative labor-owning class whos wealth increased in a geometric ratio to the steady decrease in its numbers and Socialism was found to assert itself more and more as a potent factor on the social and more as a potent factor on the social and political life of the community—the astute political Bourgeoisie executed a wots not of the "class struggle," Mr. and political life of the community-the volte face, and instead of pretending to Debs, therefore, is hailed by ignore its existence, or depreciate it, they essayed to insinuate themselves into its ranks in order that by "riding in the whirlwind and directing the storm" they could make the movement gravitate to its own destruction. Being defeated how ever, in the attempt to achieve the desired end by this means, they tried to obtain it in another way, to wit, by styling themselves "Socialists" on all important political occasions, even although at the time they might be the official mouthpieces of the Centre Party or the Imper-ialist Party in Germany, the L'beral Party or the Tory Party in England, or the Re ublican Party or the Democratic Party in America. This move, however, (connoted in Sir William Harcourt's We are all Socialists now ), though slightly successful, failed also to secure for the capitalist politicians the required grip and control of the Socialist thinking toiler, and they were obliged to cast about for another method. The Richard II device of "Follow me and I will be your leader" could not succeed here; the Socialist working man had cut his wisdom teeth, and would not allow himself or his ideas to be Wat Tylered. What then? The Socialist tide was flowing on sweeping away working class ignorance and slowly but surely undermining the very foundation of the capitalist structure. How could it be stopped? There was only one way. They would dam it was only one way. They would dam it up through the medium of its leaders by playing upon the cupidity, vanity or ambi-tion of the latter. Excellent idea! In pursuing this line of policy they

knew that in order that it should be successful it would be necessary to secure that the "Socialist" leaders prepared to sell the pass should utter no recantation fication of the Boers, and declared his FORM to the Socialist rubric should take advantage of every favorable opportunity to violate it in FACT. Now they also knew that COMPROMISE was a qua non of success; but what of that? They as capitalists had EVERYTHING TO LOSE by the triumphal progress of Socialism we reas the workers had EVERYTHING TO GAIN by it. Compromise, therefore, if it served to divest Socialism of its aggressive character must redound to the advantage of THE CLASS TO THE ANTAGONISM OF WHOSE INTER-EST THAT AGGRESSIVENESS OW ED ITS ORIGIN. Compromise then with its recalcitrant leaders was grand means adopted by the capitalists to effectuate the emasculation of th Socialist movement, to lure it from the logical line of the Class Struggle! what measure of success has this adroit maneuvre of Capitalism met with, and how many Socialist (sic) leaders have been found ready and willing to act as suspended publication the other day in its rewarded midwives? Let Bernstein and Co. in Germany, Vandervelde and Co. in Belgium, Millerand and Co. in rance. Debs. Harriman and rica, and Burns, Hardie, Tillet, Blatchford and Co. in England answer!!!

Now, in order to understand the fight-ing attitude best calculated to crown our efforts with some degree of success whilst armouring us at the same time against similar attempts on the inter rity of our forces to that just shadowed forth, let us briefly glance at the man ner by which that attack was sought to be rendered victorious. In doing this it will be necessary to define at the outset in as clear a fashion as possible what we mean by the "Class Struggle," a phrase so glibly used in "Socialist" circles yet so little understood as we have good reason to know. Says Marx in the Communist Manifesto: "Our epoch, the epoch of the Bourgeoisic, possesses this distinctive feature—it has simplified the class antagonisms. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into 'tWO GREAT HOSTILE CAMPS, into TWO CLASSES, directly facing each other Bourgeoisie and Proletariat . . The bourgeoisie wherever it has got the upper hand has put an end to all feudal patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudalities that bound man to his "natural superiors," and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self interest, than callous 'cash payment.' It has drowned the most heavenly ecstacies of religious fervor of chivalrous enthusiasm, of Philistine sentimentalism in the icy waters of egotistical calculation. It has resolved per-sonal worth into exchange value . . . In one word for exploitation veiled by re-RECT BRUTAL EXPLOITATION! It

has stripped of its halo every occupation honored and looked up to with awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its PAID WAGE LABOR-

the laws of Capjitzlist development herein portrayed by Marx, and based upon the fundamental interests of the nether class in the social organism, i. e., the working class, would at once lose its logical reason of existence, and the great vitality and imperviousness to disaster, with which this basis of antagonism supplies it, if, with a view to acquire a petty political advantage, it for one moment swerved from the line of aggresive ac-This great principle of antagonism therefore, ought to be as closely and as determinedly guarded and preserved by every vertebrate Socialist as the cious stones which adorned and flashed from their sacred idols, are said to have been guarded by the Brahmins! It was be seen now that a policy of compromise, of "toleration," call it by what name you list, spells disaster and treason to the life principle of the Socialist movement and that any mar who thinks that the interests of Socialism can best be served by such a policy and refuses to apply to every political juncture, the test of the "Class Struggle," will sooner or later be found in the camp of the of the enemy, in arms against his own class. A few actual proofs of the truth of this fact may be given here as they will also serve to show us the manner in which the Bourgeoisie have sought are still seeking to capture the Socialist Movement by working upon the "vanity, ambition, or cupidity of its 'leaders."

Mr. Eugene Debs is one of the "So cialist" leaders of America at the present italist press as a "level-headed man, whose head is not in the clouds knows a thing or two and is PRACTI-CAL. Hear the "New Age." a capitalist organ, July 24, '98, on the newly discovered prodigy: "The Social Democracy of America, the organization of which Mr. Eugene Debs was the head, started only twelve months ago to preach Socialism in a way which would be congenial to the American (read capitalist) temperament. Before it was started the only Socialist movement in America was in the hands of (prepare for a shock!) cantankerous, dogmatic foreigners whose shibboleth was MARX AND THE CLASS WAR." Here, then, we have the fully evolved fakir who whilst pandering to his ambition and lining his purse through the mouthing of Socialist phrase ology, is ignorant of or refuses to re and complacently acts the part of a decoy duck for capitalism.

Mr. Blatchford is one of the many "Socialist" leaders of England. Like his American prototype Debs, he sweeps the fact of the class struggle completely by one wave of the fakirological wand. He admitted in the "Clarion" of January 6, 1900, that he was converted to Socialism BY READING SELDEN'S TABLE TALK! When we take into consideration the fact that Selden was a pedant who flourished between 1584 and 1054 we can duly appreciate the character of his (Mr. Blatchford's) Socialism, and the amount of help he renders to the cause of Capitalism. When the capitalist war of aggression on the Boer Republics broke out this disciple of Selden out-jingoed the Jingoes in vilireadiness to polish the boots of the English officers whose "fine breeding" and "self-sacrifice" were a lesson to those "vulgar chadbrands of Socialists" who (because they opposed the war) were "drunk on cant." Mr. Blatchford is re-

garded as "Comrade" by "Justice." Mr. Hardie, the "famous contemporof the Modern Selden, is affected with a chronic complaint, to wit, "the Scriptural Basis of Socialism," prevents him from recognizing the principle of the class struggle, and in keeps him from knowing what Socialism But ignorance is a bliss here, for he makes a good thing out of it. Mr. Hardie's latest act in the cause of Socialism has been a letter of fulsome congratulation to the chairmans of the Home Rule Party, because the latter gave a lukewarm measure of support to the 8-hour agitation. The Home Rule Party stands in the same relation to the Irish workers as the Deocratic party the American workers: It is a capitalist party fighting for political power and a share in the government spoils of depress the price of labor, and make it working class exploitation. Indeed, it almost impossible for a white man to doesn't go very much out of its way to obtain work. But it is not true that the disguise that fact. Its press takes adassail Socialism and it is not long ago since Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., who is one of Mr. Redmond's chief licutenants and is at present Home Rule Lord Mayor of Dublin (and who in company with Mr. Redmond will be soon platform-ing in America on behalf of the Home Rule Fund, to charm the dollars out of the pockets of the Irish-American workers) declared that 4 dollars (16 shillings) a week was sufficient wage for any workingman! This is the man and the Party whom the Scriptural "Socialist" hails as as his brother in arms.

Mr. John Burns is another product of the revolutionary (sic) atmosphere of ringland. It is not on record how HE came by his Socialism. It may have been through the medium of the "Arabian Nights." Who knows? But it is a fact that he is not troubled with any ideas on the class struggle, with the how the dice can be cogged. He be-longed at one time to the serio-comic joke called the Socialist movement of England." But because he was not allowed to "rule the roost," and rake in the political spoils all by himself, he deserted, declaring that its leaders had not sufficient intelligence to run an apple-stall, and that he (Burns) possessed all the grey matter. Modest, ch? Naturally the S. D. F. through "Justice" retaliated. Here is one of its "apprecia-tions" of the Colossus appearing Maythe 20th, 1899: "Mr. Burns is and has been ligious and political illusions, it has sub-for several years nothing more than a stituted NAKED, SHAMELESS, DI-caucus liberal of the most subservient scruplous office seeker playing up for place to Lord Rosebery, or Sir H. Ban-nerman or Mr. Asquith, or to anybody scrupious office seeker playing whom he thinks can help him into the next Liberal Ministry. One thing must

forded, in such manner as to shackle the THE CHARYBDIS AND SCYLLA onisms resulting from the operation of Festherstone Mr. John Burns took upon himself to defend that infamous business supporting his patron Mr. Asquith through thick and thin in the matter A pretty champion of the people, indeed! Imagine a tribune of the proletariat on the Continent defending the shooting down of miners on strike in the Nationa Assembly and then being accepted by the workers as their representative! Only "free" Englishmen forget or forgive blackguardism of that sort in their lead-ers." But because Mr. Burns, in conjunction with a small coterie of senti-mental tourgeoisie like Mr. John Mor'ey declared against the South African was forgot that he was a guard, a caucus liberal, and a traitor, and hysterically clasped him to its bosom and he is now a "persona grata" with the redoubtable organ of rose-water Social-ism. Mr. Burns for his part, however, has never found any reason, it seems, to retract his allegation that the head piece of the "movement" in England is possessed by that which nature is said to abbor.

Now, these few cases culled

hundreds, throw into vivid relief the dis-

astrous results to his political probity, and consistency, which inevitably attend the working class politician who refuses to guide his actions by the principle of the bosses put so successfully into operathe class struggle—stern and uncompro-mising action admitting of no "deals," and based upon a recognition of the life and death struggle which is going on in and death struggle which is constituted any partisanship among the bosses. You class and the working class, between the find the Democratic and Republican capbourgeoise and the proletariat, which is participated in consciously by the educated bourgeois, and unconsciously by the ignorant bourgeois, consciously by the Socialist proletarian, and unconsciously by the non-Socialist proletarian-and al lows them to be shaped instead according to the specially prepared brand of capi talist "toleration," "broadmindedness, "level-headedness," and "proticalness: talist "broadmindedness," Conversely, they demonstrate that an at titude of rigid intolerance is the attribute logically warranted by the prin ciples upon which the Socialist move ment is based and the only one calculate to keep it pure, and to pilot it free of the dangers of the underhand opposition of the Fakirs, and the open opposition of the capitalists—the Charybdis and Scylla of Socialism-and bring it in tri-Republic! W. J. BRADSHAW. Republic!

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union has declared war on the Biscuit rust, a nd it is to form an organization for the purpose of "driving in his desire to keep public power. Do it out of business." The thing is to be done with "Resolutions." It has sent cut resolutions to all labor unions, and asks them to buy stock in the new organization, so that the octopus will no longer be able to stuff its crackers down the throats of the workingman. This is a counter move to the one made by the Biscuit Trust when it introduced the sharing" system in its factories, and allowed its employees to purchase stock in the concern. Between the two organirations the workingman has nothing to Both fleece him, and whether one calls itself a Trust and difference. The Biscuit Trust has been harsh teacher to those in its employ, but evidently most of them could not learn the lessons. The J. B. & C. U. has also its lesson to teach, and it will be no more pleasant than the one aught by its

Australia suffers from the British pure and simple union. As in the mother country, the article does not "allow politics in the union," but, through the labor fakir, it lines up the whole union in favor of this or that capitalist office seeker. This is especially true of the pseudo-socialist organizations. At the present time the rallying cry is "A white Australia!" That sounds almost as good as "the pauper labor of Europe," and it is like it, because the labor fakirs have been throwing the unions into the fight against the importation of Kanakas to cultivate sugar cane. It is true that brought in joblots to the country, and are held in bondage by the is also true that the effect of this is to vantage of every opportunity to bitterly labor will, even though the importation assail Socialism and it is not long ago of Kanakas is forbidden, improve the condition of white labor. The Australian capitalist has but to reach out his hand to the English or American industrial cities and he can obtain white men that are as cheap, or even cheaper, than the black men. The fight is the fight of the fakir. It shows the general corruption of the pure and simple labor union, and it shows that from a wrong basis, nothing but false tactics can come.

Miss Rand, "the woman in the case" of Rev. Herron,-D. D., ex-professor of Applied Christianity, lecturer, author, clergyman, anarchist, Kangaroo "Socialist," and divorcee-, has rushed to his rescue, and is to pay the alimony that her by the Iowa courts. She is rushing result that Mr. Burns thinks himself creation, acts accordingly, and shows Creation, acts accordingly, and shows He benot conceive such a case as a woman furnishing her ghostly husband with money to pay the alimony that the courts had adjudged his once wife.

The "geneaology of the Cleveland family" has just been published. It contains 1,000 large pages of Clevelands. great, medium, and small. Grover is among them, but in this family tree it among them, but in this family tree it manufacturing various instruments, is improbable that the gallows, which was a stepping stone for Grover, will figure strewn with fragments of flint and partly among the branches. It is also improbable that Grover will be represented by showing that the people who worked his true coat of arms. This should be these quarries carried on the manufac-innumerable ducks slaughtered upon one ture of household and warlike instrubond issue profitable, with burning words ERS."

not be forgotten when his friends ask and a bag containing a few million dollars thrown in to show his remarkable are the murdering of the strikers at development from penury to president.

not be forgotten when his friends ask and a bag containing a few million dollars thrown in to show his remarkable rying. Dr. Dorsey will spend the sumconstructive product of the social antag.



# Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-It is painful to see how the working people refuse to adopt the methods of warfare which UNCLE SAM-Which, for instance?

B. J.-For instance, you won't find italists move smoothly along in business, Now, I think-

U. S .- I am afraid you again "think you think."

B. J.-No: I am thinking, indeed. I think the workers, too, should drop partisanship.

U. S.-I don't know what you mean by that but your premises, as usual, are B. J.-My premises!

U. S.—Yes: your premises. You con-clude from the circumstance that Dem-ocratle and Republican bosses do business together that therefore they are not

partisans. Now that is an error.

B. J.-How?

U. S.-The reason why they are not "partisans" among themselves is that their class has got the public powers in its own hands and, consequently, they don't need to strive for that. Partisanship, springs up either to acquire or to keep public powers. He who has the public powers needs no partisanship to acquire them; but he will be a partisan you imagine a Republican or Democratic boss could move smoothly outside of politics with a Socialist? B. J.-Hem-er-haw-er.

U. S.-Such a capitalist boss would display a bitter partisanship against the

B. J.-Very well; but among them-

selves they don't—
U. S.—That only goes to show that their political differ sumed than true. It goes to show that they are of the same political faith essentially. Do you imagine a Republican would display partisanship toward another Republican or a Democrat toward another? Not much!

B. J. looks pensive. U. S.—Workers who are attracted to the Republican-Democratic combine are bound to feel partisanship toward those who are Socialists, and vice versa. This anti-partisan talk is one of those "pure and simple" unmeaning phrases, intended to confuse; you had better drop it.

# REFORMER ROOSEVELT RETURNS-

Written for THE PEOPLE by Jack Blunt, New York.]

"I have captured lions in Asia

and tigers in Africa, but you never hear be blowin' about it." -Circus Clown. Roosey's back from slayin' game,

(The wildest in the land). me he shot a standin' off, And some he stabbed off-hand. . . .

He wore a Injin buckskin suit. All fringed 'long flap and seam, And boxed his eyes with glasses odd To queer the lion's gleam. . . . His teeth were sot for hunk or hash,

Did gun or blade fall shy He strode a slashin' hunter bold, To vanquish or to die. He struck out keen for lions' lair.

And to them wildly cleft, Coyote and lynx lay heaped in gore-Not a living one was left. . . . The bloody sport need never end-

The rangers, undismayed, Had pounds five thousand for his score Before he stopped the raid. . . . With mallet now our V. P. comes

To Senate's hall sedate, Where, should a wild man heave in sight. He'd slug him with it straight.

. . . We, the people may look on And hear our statesmen squeak, The strenuous life will ever shout, "Just let the treasury leak-,

"I can hunt big game, and jolly, too,-(In print, I hear you say), It's all the same, you stupid chumps, The price I make YOU pay!"

# Prehistoric Mines.

The prehistoric mines at Hartville, Wyoming, have been examined by Prof. George Dorsey, Curator of the Columbian Museum, Chicago, who finds that the Indians, in addition to working the mines, were also extensively engaged in ments near at hand, the finishing being done by the women and children, in their

# CORRESPONDENCE.

respondents who prefer to appear in inder an assumed name, will attach line to their communications, besides were signature and address. None fill be recognised.]

### The Chicago Mayoralty Campaign

To THE PEOPLE.—The below is the official report of the Mayoralty election of the city of Chicago held Tuesday, April 2nd. It will be of interest to know that in this election as in the two pre-lous ones the rake "Socialists" were again endorsed by the Chicago Evening News, a rank capitalist sheet. This time four of the candidates of the bogus Social-ists received a very favorable write-up "News," in which the "News RECOMMENDED them to the voters being the best to vote eir names are J. M. Allen, Ehnb Gobel and Eis eman. When the capitalist class, through its press recommends can-didates favorable (to the capitalist class of course), enough is said to convince any one, who has the slightest conception of revolutionary Socialism that thes so-called Socialists are exactly what the WEEKLY and the DAILY PEOPLE brands them to be, upholders of capital-ism, decoy ducks and fakirs to the core. This is the third time this identical thing happened. Yet these fake Socialists with two official organs in this city, never protested against such capitalist endorse-ments which evidences that they "know all about it."

The comrades of Section Chicago feel encouraged by the largely increased vote cast for the S. L. P. ticket. Which proves that our tactics are correct and that the future belongs to us.

Clerk, P. Damm ........... 669 Malloney received in November, 1900, 400 votes.

The Social Democracy received an average of 1849 votes. The Socialist party (Kangaroos) an average of 4,830. These two parties united gave Debs last November 6,553.

This shows our increase nearly 60 per cent, while the fakirs remained stationary.

THOS, STEIGERWALD. Ohicago, Ill., April 13.

### The Rev. Vall Pinned Fast in Indianapolis,

To THE PEOPLE.—The following dialogue between S. L. P. and Mr. Vail took piace at Reichweim Hall this city last night.

S. L. P.-With the permission of the chair, I should like to ask the speaker three questions touching as many points in the Social Democracy, all of one ten-dency; but before hand, I would ask the speaker to answer them in the light of his definition of the class struggle as the test of any movement claiming to be So-cialist. To me non-Socialist auditor, the S. L. P. (disturbance and interruption by Social Democrats in back of hall; S. L. P. stock to his point and with Vall's signal proceeded), maintains that a mere academic correctness or a perfectly prop-er phrase expressive of the character, policy or doctrine of Socialism by a man or movement must be tried by the acts d by the collective act of the body ing to be revolutionary and Social ist-that the conduct of such elements at every point of contact with Capitalist regime not only must connote with but reflect the animous of proletarian interreflect the animus of proletarian interest, in fact as in ideal—hence these ques-

First-Carey the armory builder. Second — Brockton, Mass., aldermen vote on franchise grab; Mayor's part therein—Social Democratic double dealing in denying alderman credentials to enter convention by front door, but al-lewing him to come by the back. Third—The Socia. Democratic dele-

gates' conduct with Millerandism previous to, all through; and since the Paris conference as exemplified by their vote on the Kautsky resolution.

VAIL - I will answer the Haverhill vall. — I will answer the Haverhill question readily since I have just been on the ground. A very unsanitary building was to be fitted up proper for men. Comrade Carey voted in the City Council for the \$15,000 appropriation for sanitary purposes ir that armory. He was instructed to do so by the local S. L. P. He did so under protest and section. He did so under protest and his protest is there on record now; it was a mistake, I believe—Carey was young in the movement. I know he is sorry it

all happened. He is a fine young fellow, now class-conscious to the core.

S. L. P. asked the floor, branded the story of the S. L. P. section instructing y as faise, and pointed out that Car-"fine" capers came to a climax in armory vote and that loyal S. L. P. members were setting the machinery in motion to discipline air. Carey when this affair occurred; thereupon Mr. Carey called a rump sitting of his cronies, voted endorse himself for the treachery, and ey straightway went into the then Social Democracy—here a little side display on part of the Social Democrats, but Vail resumed, reiterated his first state-ment, for he "knew," he had been "on the ground and "investigated!!!" Vail added that Mr. Michael T. Berry, then granular recently S. J. P. sendi-

then organizer, recently S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Mass., was organizer and voted with the section to instruct Carey to vote for armory appro-priation. n." said his Reverence, in fine

choier, "why is Mr. Berry a good So-cialist and Comrade Carey a fakir?" Vail here got swift and excited but like a thorough pulpiteer repressed himself

VAIL.—The second question was dis-missed by much mumbling (whereat S. L. P. said sotto voice to help Vail out of pain: "Young in the movement too, I guess"). "Yes, that is it," said vail dding: "I do not endorse the several empileations arising from the Brockmatter, nor do our people gener-

VAIL.-The Paris Conference is the last question. . . He could not say shout the conduct of American delegates serting the class struggle (here we almost had a tragedy. Comrade our delegates Vonnegut one of our delegates to Paris, just home from Hei-delberg University—being present almost fainted at the mendacity of the Rev

erend. S. L. P.-How is that,, Mr. Vail, about the slow-moral-regeneration-of-the-proletariat part of the resolution?
VAIL—But I say the sum and sub

stance of the Resolutions was to leave each nation to settle its own disputes.

8. L. P.-What, the very historic set-ting out of which it immediately sprung, the wording of the instrument itself, the lines of cleavages of the forces arrayed around those resolutions, and yet you presume at this time to dismiss this ques-

VAIL-But I do not endorse Millerand-

S. L. P .- Yet you endorse a deliberate ormal justification of Millerandism! VAIL—I deny that the Kautsky re-

S. L. P .- But the Millerandists, their foreign sympathizers, European press, capitalist pseudo-Socialists, reports of Swedish, English delegates, in particular

VAIL-I would have voted for the Kautsky resolution, for it only wants that the majority of each nations Socialist movement decide its motions for

S. L. P .- You dovetail the proof, which we of the S. L. P. draw that here and there Social Democratic lip service turns into gall and wormwood for the guileless workers: witness the miners, the textile workers and right now the Marseilles workers betrayed to the Beast Bourgeols by whom? By "Socialist" Millerand whom you repudiate, yet endorse a policy that justifies Millerandism in the shell of Kautsky. Careyism, Brocktonism, Social Democracyism, is embryonic Miller-andism on a lilliputian scale.

Here S. L. P. was stopped by commotion in rear of hall, altho' S. L. P. had permission of Vail, who was courteous, altho' nervous. The commotion came to voice by a Social Democrat, who protested the uselessness of further dialogue, altho' the Single Taxers present used up more time and were invited to take more by the interrupter. It was to S. L. P.s liking to stop, for Vail was self-pillored. His reference through the body of the lecture to "class-conscious-ness, "Class Struggle," always with a look at the S. L. P. delegation as he pronounced distinctly. We caught his eye at the outset and he could not lose the bead. When the interruption stopped the running dialogue, Vail sighed relief, nodded to the chairman, who immediately

nonded to the chairman, who immediately adjourned the meeting.

Now, if space permits, just publish the portion regarding Carey and reply to it, so the Reverend may receive a hearty cannonade all along the line from the armory. I request this, since many new recruits in the West had not the opportunity of being in the Party at the time of the Haverhill incident. And also this explanation is a new one to me, altho' some reference has made recently in "The Bogus" about 'sanitary' 'excuse but no S. L. P. see tion vote of instruction nor Berry vote tion vote of instruction thereon cropped up before.
L'OUBLIE.

Indianapolis, April 13.

More Exposures by May Day Rays.

To THE PEOPLE.-In line with the recent article in THE PEOPLE, en-titled "May Day Rays," and which went tershow how the bogus Socialists, as May Day approaches, are being exposed by their cowardly attitude on whose their cowardly attitude on what May Day stands for, confirmation has been received here in Cleveland, too.

The last issue of the Cleveland "Citi-

official organ of the C. L. U., edited by the Kangaroo igneramus Hayes contains this news item:

"The C. L. U. will cooperate with the Social Democracy in CELEBRATING INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY."

Under the proceedings of the last meet-ing of the C. L. U., however, in the same paper no such "International May Day" is mentioned, but only the stale old: "8-hour celebration." Anyone can see the "sleight of band." In the Kangaroo meetings the thing is called tional May Day Celebration;" in the Central Labor Union, in order not to offend the bored from within, it is called "8-hour Celebration." Cleveland, O., April 13.

# Facts For Future History.

To THE PEOPLE.—How correctly the "Volkszeitung" element is pictured in your columns as stupid and cowardly and how true the charge that it was mill-stone around the neck of the Socialist Movement in the land, I have ample proof of in my own experience.

A few years ago, having become a reader of THE PEOPLE and seen the

light of Socialism, and discovering that some of the German members of my union were "Volkszeitung" readers, I was greatly pleased, and naturally, flocked with them. There was in the same union a fakir, an Irish-American, who was quite shrewd as a judge of human nature. He did not like my new found friendship with the Germans, and came to me one evening just before the meet-ing opened, and said: "Mac., you're a bloody fool to be training with that gang of stiffs; you aint one of them; you'd orter be with us; we're your own people."

I told him I was a Socialist, and did'nt

care a damp whether a workingman was German, Irish or what he was, and that the men he called "stiffs" were members of the union, and as good as he was. He told me that he had no objections to Socialism; he didn't know much about it; I had a right to believe anything I pleased, etc., etc. "But that gang is no good; they will leave you in the lurch," he said, "and I'll prove it to you. Which of those fellows do you consider a good man; a man that will stand up and not take a bluff?" I told him that I thought all of them were that kind, and he saked me to pick out the man I thought with the stiffest backbone. I named one of the group who was siting together, and took

the man I had named, calling him a liar, cur, etc., etc.; accusing him of slander, and threatened to knock his head off. All this accompanied by the offer to "whip the whole Dutch push." Instead of resenting this uncalled for abuse, and chastising the bully, the " Volkszeitung Socialist" sat still, shivered, begged off, and apologized for committing an offense which only existed in the mind of the bullying fakir. Mr. Fakir swaggered back to me and said: "What do you think of the gang you train with now?"

Everyone in the "Volkszeitung" readbunch Kangarooed; everyone became a bitter anti-S. L. P. man.

No wonder that the American workmen who heard these people call themselves Socialists would be repelled, and look with disgust on Socialism. Brooklyn, April 13.

### The Naramere Tragedy.

To THE PEOPLE.-The news comes of an "Awful Tragedy" in Worcester County, Mass. The newspapers tell us that Mr. and Mrs. Naramore, with their six children, resided in a town there. They were not of foreign birth but of "Good New England stock," the account tells us. The family were always face to face with the struggle for existence. They had often been assisted by town, the overseers of the poor. neighbors who knew there was always hunger in their house. The children were subjected to continuous hardship. woman is described as having been of a sensitive nature, intelligent and ambitious with a "bursting pride." She had ordered some groceries that morning though she had not the money to pay for them and when she saw the grocer's wagon pass the house without leaving the goods, she resolved to put an end to the "hell of hunger, cold and nakedness," which they had been contending against for years, and so she killed those six poor helples: The Socialist Labor Party asks their

fellow workers this question: Do not you think this tragedy everlasting re-proach and disgrace to our bossted civilization, not to say Christianity? Under Socialism that poor woman, one of the world's mothers, would be protected and educated by society. Not humiliated as we are told they were by the overscor of the poor, and as we know raged poor are everywhere under this monstrous capitalist system of exploita-tion. The Socialist Labor Party claims that our social disorders arise from the private ownership of the land, that natural opportunity, the 'heritage of the people,' as we are truly told, and the machinery of production, transportation, distribution and exchange these social emportunities that one change, those social opportunities that are just as necessary as the other, and both essential if the working class are to live a life fit for human beings to live. So long as that lasts, we shall have as we now have, the most brutal system the world has ever seen,-production not for use, but for profit.

What difference does it make whether the Naramore family were of "Good Old New England stock," or were born in some distant part of the world? The fact of their presence here on earth is a guarantee of their right to life. If equality of opportunity existed with spe-cial privileges to none, there would be no

need of charity.

Of the workingmen, who possess over eighty of each one hundred votes in this country, nearly six millions, voted for that decoy duck, the candidate of the Republican party, who recently said to the wage slaves, there were ro classes in "this fair land of ours." And five millions voted on the some day for that confusion ist, the candidate of the Democratic party who denounced the money lord, but was slight as the grave on he landlord, the manufacturing lord, the rent, interest and profit lord, which the Socialist

Labor Jarty always denounces. The struggle between those who have and those who have not, those who make and those who take, those who exploit those who resist exploitation, those who produce and those who do not pro duce, between the capitalist class, who must continue to exploit the working class in order to live in idleness and luxnry, and the working class, must be put an end to.

The Socialist Labor Party demands the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class of all the means of production which have been stolen from the working class, a restitution to society of what loes to-day make that demand

THOMAS F. HERRICK. Providence, R. I., April 13.

### As to First Farmers S. L. P. Section. To THE PEOPLE.-I notice in the

DAILY of April 1, a report of organiza-tion of a Section of farmers at Henning, Minn. They seem to believe they are the first and only Section of farmers. I beg to inform them of their mistake. Here in Butler township, Columbia County, Ohio, we have a Section organized in March, '98. Charter members were all farmers except the organizer. While we have met with the difficulties usual with people of middle class interests, and some of our charter members have wandered away in search of the lost Ten Tribes, or gone bughouse on spiritualism, parental culture, theosophy, or Mrs. Eddy, and a few with closed eyes are "waiting till Jesus comes," yet the Section is thorough alive, class-conscious and revolu-tionary. Our treasurer's book shows receipts for \$78.70, and expenditures or lues stamps, \$19.70, and agitation and other expenses, \$56.10; leaving a bal-\$2.90. Aside from the business done by the

Section, individual members have contributed liberally to the movement, held meetings, distributed literature, secured subscriptions for THE PEOPLE, etc.

This being a Granger stronghold, makes it somewhat difficult for us to get farmers to join the Section, but we do not expect a general stampede of farmers to our movement, at least not until they shall have been sold out by the sheriff. Yet the success met with and the out-

look are encouraging.

Most of our wandering comrades were
"Appeal to Reason" dupes, who once help-

short route to dupes' pockethe to sickness among the members, but the Buzz Saw has not been idle, and the comrades will soon get down to business again

Valley, Ohio, April 13.

press committee was instructed to write a series of articles to show that the label is a detriment to the S. T &L, A., and send them on to our official organ, THE

The first part of the Declaration of Principles reads as follows:

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organization are absolutely impotent to to receive the aggressions of concentrated to the capital, sustained by all the agencies of improvement in the condition of the wage earner, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degra-

Now, if these principles of the Alliance are correct, are we not repudiating them when we adopt the label, the weapon of the pure and simpler, and a means of corruption?

We, as Socialists know, that the middle class is bound to go down and out; as trade unionists we know that the niddle class is the only class that have any use for the label, and that they will not adopt the label unless we can a them how it is going to increase their

We, as Socialists, are out to fight the capitalist class at every stage and not to prop up the dying middle class.

At the last convention of the S. T. & L. A. the only delegate to vote against the label was the delegate from D. A. 19. As the rest of the delegates were unanimously in favor of the label, we would like to have some of them, or their locals, write and show cause why the is a benefit to the Alliance; cause, if we are wrong we want to find it out; and if we/are right, we want those members of the Alliance that have not thrown off their reverence for the pure and simple weapons to think over the matter and see that all antiquated apons are discarded.
PRESS COMMITTEE, L. A. 267. weapons are discard

Lynn, April 14.

### How and Why Minds Change.

To THE PEOPLE-According Comrade Teche's letter in the DAILY PEOPLE of April 12th, Mr. Algernon Lee stated in his speech on the West Side that the labor fakirs are corrupt ignorant, and dishonest, "nearly as as Daniel De Leon painted them." this statement is remarkable and sug gestive of several questions. Even some body inflicted with bad memory can re member the time when the labor fakirs were "not so bad as Daniel De Leon painted them"; previous to this they good enough to march with Mr. Ben Hanford et. al., in one and the same parade, "arum in arum."

How did this change of opinion come

Can we trace that back to material interests? Let us see.

We know for sure that the labor fakirs succeeded in preventing the pure and simple unions from becoming Kangaroo-rid-den besides fakir-ridden. That would have interfered with their business of living on their dupes, and that would not do This proof of the fakirs' meanness, be-sides being a convincing argument in favor of Daniel De Leon's way of painting the fakirs, may have materially in fluenced the regular forthcoming of a certain fine salary Mr. Lee is used to pocket weekly as editor of "The Bogus' and may have tended to correct his opin ion towards them. Befriending the fakir is no longer profitable and the source of a livelihood is getting shadier every day.

Can it be possible that Algernon's eyes are cast on THE PEOPLE, the stability of which is an established fact? And by and by, as the circulation grows and circumstances improve, a good and steady job on THE PEOPLE, would be more desirable than on the dead "The Bogus." The flexibility of Mr. Lee's character makes that question natural. Who can

If this he thus we may be ready to expect his discovery that the labor fak-irs are "just as bad as Daniel De Leon nainted them " Hartford, Conn., April 18.

# Would-be Socialists

To THE PEOPLE-For a time past there have been a number of men, say four or five, in this city who would be anything if only they could be something. The main one of the number is a shyster

named Chas. Hydrick. He was a Dem-ocrat at one time; he has spoken in this city in favor of candidates on the Democratic ticket; finally, seeing that there was nothing in that for him, he left that party, or at least it looks that way.

He together with others of the kind

then started a new party. They called it "Public Ownership Party," and at the same time gave out a paper under that name. This paper being backed by these four or five who have a few dollars to lose. Mr. Hydrick was made the editor of the sheet, and they fished for pure and simplers' support to uphold them in their speculation. This gang went into election. The first time they received in the neighborhood of one thousand votes; the second election about six hundred; the third and last time about two hundred votes. So this trick did ot work very good. Something else had to be done.

Thereupon they changed their name into "Social Democracy," or "Socialist Party," They went to work hard. They got all kinds of speakers, such as they were: "Golden Rule" Jones, Mahlon J. Barnes, Max Hayes, Rev. Vail, Pete Curran, Joh Harriman, Rev. Vail, Pete shout the conduct of American delegates as to Millerandism, before or through the action of pour accredited delegates himself alone (b. L. P.: "Do you repudiate the action of your accredited delegates" part in the Kautaky resolution?"

VAIL.—No, that would be repudiating the party firstly, and second the sense of the sample over to the group and departs the party firstly, and second the sense of the sample over to the group and departs the sample over the sample over to the group and departs the sample over to the group and departs the sample over to the group and departs the sample over to the sample over to the group and departs the sample over to the sample over to the sample over to the sample over the sample over the sample over to the sample over the sample ov

send a man to the moon in search of a is never any elected by them. They have a fortune teller, who speaks on the Section has not met lately owing subject "How a Workingman can Acquire a Home," but he does not tell how, at least not during his speech; perhaps he

does after the speech, privately.

The first time that the gang nominated candidates under its present name, they received two hundred and ninety-one votes; the second time they nominated To THE PEOPLE. — At a regular as members, and some of these candi-meeting of L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A., the or no Republicans were up; for all that they received in all, two hundred and ninety-three votes,-a tremendous in-

That was very disgusting for them. all their boring from within, all their calling the S. L. P. the "Scab Party," De Leon the "importer of scabs," and so many other slanders, proof of which they always dodged, was of no avail.

Now that everything is going against them, another blow has struck them. On April 6th one or all of the subscribers to the sheet "Public Ownership" failed to receive the paper. Upon inquiring as to the trouble, Mr. Hydrick, the editor, trouble, capital, sustained by all the agencies of said that he had no money in his pocketgovernment and to effect any permanent to uphold the paper any longer, and could see none coming in. Gone up the spout! Too bad, too bad! Could not accomplish anything this time, very unlucky, unlucky all around. Slander is a poor wing to fly with.

Now then, comrades of the S. L. P.,

the battle field is ours for the next fall election. Let all the comrades get out forthwith. Get subscribers for THE PEOPLE, both DAILY and WEEKLY. forthwith. We must never be found without a leaflet in our pockets, always ready to hand to some wage slave. We will be helped along with the aid of comrade Dalton, who will no doubt be in this soon, to kill what is left of the State would-be anything, if it could be something." SOCIALIST.

Erie, Pa., April 16.

### Also Suppressed by the "Volkszeltung."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Several days ago, I sent the enclosed letter to the "VOLKSZEITUNG." They sup-pressed it. This is the second letter that they have treated in this way. Please translate it and publish it. Bridgeport, Conn., April 18.

W. LEIDIG. (Enclosure).

### BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 14, 1901. To the New Yorker "Volkszeitung:"-Again do I take up my pen to give

vent once more to my once more op-pressed heart. You did not pay any attention to my last letter, but in view of the great misfortune that has befallen us, such a trifle shall not stand in the way of my most heartfelt sympathy.

It has been done. That scalawag De Leon and his vitriolic gang have been awarded our "Piepel" and we are—well -we are in "the soup," so to speak: That good-for-nothing crowd jubilates and we are in the dumps. If one knows this push, particularly their head man, as I know and have described them in my last letter, unfortunately suppressed by you, then one has reason to apprehend most anything. These fellows in their natural and acquired satanic wickedness, will leave nothing undone to squeeze out of us the very last penny, by means of damage suits and the like

What next and what's to be done? Well-we shall have to run still more festivals and pic-nics, elongate many more extremities, and, last but by no means least, drink beer more intensely, in order to raise all the money that racket is going to cost us. Surely, it is not pleasant to be conscious, with every sip of beer we take, of the fact that thereby we render tribute and give a lift to De Leon's Daily "Piepel"—that thought is almost enough to make one turn against the glass when it foams, but beer is after all beer, and it cannot help it.

I have already nosed about the comrades to find out the way they feel, but, I am sorry to say, there is not much comfort in what I must report. Nothing but discouragement; the "Volkszeitung" is being scolded because it bothered at all with all this court business, because so they say, we cannot get our rights in these American courts anyway. went so far as to say that it would have been much better if we had not bother-ed with the "Piepel" in the first place, and if we had fired Mr. Hilkensqueeze out at the start, we would not have been squeezed so hard. I shall leave it to you, dear "Volkszeitung," to determine whether there is anything in this idea, because I have, unfor-tunately, never had the pleasure to meet Mr. Hilkensqueeze; all I know of him is about his raking together two hundred affidavits, wherewith, I am told, he proved the truthfulness of another affidavit which latter failed to exist at the time and it is for this reason I make the above remark and leave the rest to Other comrades are showing a dis-

quieting inclination to give way to pressure, that is to say, escape further squeezings. Many have little houselets upon which, in order to rile that damnable De Leon, they continually pay taxes, and they seem to think that, thereby, they are doing enough for the cause. pointed out to them that something must be done; that we cannot leave the "Volkszeitung" in the lurch when the enemy is at our heels, but the manner in which they seem to regard the whole situation puts me in mind of the old "I don't care, it's not worrying me, I do not give a rap, if they have put in it their foot, let them get out o' the trap," a conception that pains me deeply and riles me most intensely.

Alas, when I think back to the exalt-

ing emotions that filled our bosoms after we had made our revolution on July 10! Then we indeed felt we had perpetrated an historic act; we felt elated by the sense that we had cast off from us the tyranny of the S. L. P., and we felt free to do as we pleased and to go where something was to be gotten. And now? The fruit of our victory at the battle of liberation has turned to ashes on our warmed-over supper. The good (that is fellows) prevails. It is to weep. We came, we saw and we were demolished.

And the worst of the whole wretched business is that the De Leonites happen

to be the very ones who have won. It s intolerable! It is an outrage!

### RESIGNATION.

Enchanting prospects take a sudden

We meant it well, we wanted to demolish That wicked trio, Vogt-De Leon-

Kuhn, But now we note that minus frills and polish, We're badly licked and that we crowed

We had it planned so neatly and so nicely, "To jail with them," it's that or "pay

the fine," But now this picture vanished most precisely, As did that cash—the cash for which

W. LEIDIG.

### LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address. ]

J. H., MANISTEE, MICH.—Where did you get that notion from?? Surely not from Socialist Labor Party sources. The S.L.P. is not after VOTES; it is after SOCIALISTS. Votes are simply tools to an end, and to be used intelligently. Consequently it is not VOTES that the S. L. P. is trying to manufacture, but SOCIALISTS, that is to say, the men and intelligence to wield the tool requisite to the end, whatever that tool may be, whether it be "votes" or what not. Say that the capitalist conspiracy to disfranchise the workers be perfected, and the tool of the "vote" is taken away from the workers, where would you be? The S. L. P. does not propose to steer liself so as to allow the Capitalist Claus to blanket it, leaving it powerless by stripping it of a certain tool. If the club of the "vote" is there the Socialists will use that; in default of that, they will follow illustrious precedents, and take hold of any other club. The S. L. P. does not bother about votes. The "reform" bodies that do, are either babyish; or are looking for something to traffic on. Think the matter over.

E. A. G., NEWBURG, N. Y.—The capitalist does not "buy and sell at cost." He buys and sells at the market price, which is at the exchange value of goods, more or less affected by fortuitous circumstances that do not overthrow the central truth of the law of values.

R. S. M., BOSTON, MASS.—Don't liv without using your eyes. The day will come, that day is at hand, when picked orators of the capitalist class will deliver campaign spaces. orators of the capitalist class will deliver campaign speches with whole passages virtually lifted from the S. L. P. documents, (and then?) and then close with "Vote for MrKinley." or "Vote for Brran." or whatever capitalist candidate happens to be running. Will you allow Socialist principle to be turned, from the sword it should be for the mowing down of capitalism, into a bait for the capitalist hook? What matters it if a man howls "class struggle" and "down with the capitalists," when he raises armories for capitalists to browbeat strikers with? Can't you see?

J. D. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—'Twas no failure. That "boring from within" that you practiced is successful "boring from within." When fakirs and Kangs have to go bome and nurse their bruises the ing from within' was to a purpose.

F. T. O'D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The S.L.P. moves with the unconcern of a machine at which crows may be cawing. The Indian trying to brace himself against a locomotive is not in it, with the swarm of flies who seek to hold the S. L. P. back

files who seek to hold the S. L. P. back files who seek to hold the S. L. P. back J. E. H., PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—That "Neben one reads of in Kangaroo papers" was once a Brooklyn resident. He joined the Party there, but his qualities soon rendered him "impossible." He was an A.P.A. and he looked for notoriety. He was not three months in the Party when he wanted the nomination for Governor; he was laugh at. He then tried the nomination for assembly and falled. Thereupon he want and dealt with the Democrats. For this he was expelled right after the election. These characteristics plus his flightiness of character, that render him a genuine freak, endeared him to the Kangaroos, who, right after their expulsion from the Party, received Neben with open arms as a leader.

G. L., PHILADELPHIA, P.A.—It is yet

G. I., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is yet too early to foretell how that will come about. But at the "grande finale," which, if you are not too old, you will live to witness, the S. L. P. will take a very leading hand in the chapter that will cook the goose of capitalism.

goose of capitalism.

F. J. W. TACOMA. WASH.—Who is "that man Boomer?" Well, he is a peripatetic illustration of Socialist Labor Party solidity of organization due to solidarity of principles. Boomer has crossed the continent from East to West, not a booming but a bumpity-bumping. He started in Rhode Island, and finally reached your state via Baitimore, St. Louis, Girard, Kansas, and other places, trying in each his wooden nutmep brand of Socialism, and finding himself ever kicked westward, either by the "Buzz Saw of, the Fighting S.L.P.," or by the effects of its solid education. In this way Boomer landed in Washington only to find that there also the "Buzz Saw" was in operation.

A. H. DETROIT. MICH.—Tut. Tut.

the fakir world that does.

C. S. F., KINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—And who but yourself is to blame? The man who does not know which party is the true Socialist party, must blame himself. He has no right to charge others with his laches. The two parties have an ample press, from which a careful reader can gather all the light he needs to guide him in arriving at a conclusion. The trouble with you is you don't read.

We sallied forth the S. L. P. to kidnap, Our bosoms swelled with victory in sight, With drooping ears we now perceive this

we pine.

[No questions will be considered that come

J. H., MANISTEE, MICH.-Where did

WM. McC., NEW WHATCOM, WASH. WM. McC., NEW WHATLUM, WASH. Carnegle, in giving away his millions, is acting obedient to the same psychology that causes devout bandits to place part of their plunder on the altar of their saints. In either case it is a silly superstition. The law of cause and effect is not turned away thereby.

V. H., TRENTON, N. J.-Futile is all attempt to organize misery. You might as well, in the language of the Italian proverb, try to pound water in a mortar.

A. H. DETROIT, MICH.—Tut. Tut! THE PEOPLE never insinuates. It either knows sufficient facts to justify the making of direct charges, or it is not sufficiently posted and then it is silent. And that is the sensible course. If a man believes in thing he should say it openly. If he is mistaken the error will be discovered, and none more than an honest man will delight in finding out where he was in error. No, THE PEOPLE never insinuates. It is the fakir world that does.

him in arriving at a conclusion. The trouble with you is you don't read.

"WISCONSIN WAHRHEIT," MILWAU-KEE, WIS.—You don't know Leib, that Kangaroo or "Volkszeitung" luminary? You have no idea what you miss. Let's initiate you. Some tail men are called Short, and some short men are called Long; some dark men are called Whire, and some white men are called Black; but in the case of Leib, the punishment fits the offence. Leib (belly) is all belly. His brains are in that part of bis anatomy. Not that with any other "Volkszeitung" man the brains are elsewhere. But with Leib, the case is pronounced. At the Kangaroo councils his words of wisdom never fail, nor is his portliness ever absent from their periodical outings—the ride, cremation—ward, of some "Alter Genosse."

N. L. F. EL PASO, TEX.—Don't reason.

N. L. F., EL PASO, TEX.—Don't reason that way, or, by such violation of estential canons of logic, you may fall into there.

serious blunders. It is no guide to a conclusion as to the similarity or dissimilarity between two things that they both dislike a third thing. The Republican politician dislikes the Democratic politician; the S. L. P. dislikes the Democratic politician, would it not be absurd reasoning to say that the Republican politicians and the S. L. P. are similar? It is not what displeases so much as what pleases two things that determines their likeness. It is the affinities that determine the quality of things, Hence your reasoning should be; "tapitalist politicians like "No Politics in the Union' principle; consequently, the Labor Fakirs like the "No Politics in the Union' principle; consequently, the Labor Pakirs and the Capitalist politicians are social kin."

F. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Exact sta-F. S. PHILADELI'HIA, PA.—Exact statistics on the subject are not ascertainable. The Party will some day have access to the books of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association. It has no access now. Hence your question cannot now be accurately answered. The article "Sign Posts" in our issue of April 2, 1890, gives an approximate idea of the make-up of that body at that time, showing it to be essentially bourgeois. All that has since come to light, confirms that view. It has since been discovered that one of the members got his little pile by virtually a pluck-me-store game. He set up a cockroach factory with a boarding house attachment kept by himself. His employees had to bourd there and be pluched, or they were sacked. There was nothing for the Party to do with that Association limb but amputate it: it was rotten. F. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We never ared to ascertain the truthfulness of the

F. G. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We never cared to ascertain the truthfulness of the rumor ourselves. But it was Zadig Schtain-reich Nochina, alias Stone, or better known as "The Louse," who himself once boasted that a certain Columbia University professor was backing him up to smash THE PEOPLE. When the story was told us, we smiled at the silliness of the Columbia University professor, if he did try that game, or at the vainglory of "The Louse" to get up such a yarn. If true, the professor has his pains for his trouble: THE PFOPLE was not killed one minute: If false, "The Louse" is only all the more himself.

inises. The Louse is only all the more himself.

H. K. V., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Your letter indicates that you are behind time, in that you are still at the stage of looking mainly for numbers as the source of strength in an organization like the S.T. & L. A. The strength of such a body lies primarily in the unquestionable soundness of its position, coupled with its unflinching aggressiveness. Now, then, in such cases auch a body becomes, by the very logic of events, a terrimic storm center. While that storm period lasts, the accession of numbers is impossible; but the period is a clarifier; it distribugates the Old, and payes the way for the New. Numbers is nothing in itself and of itself. The larger the numbers erroneously brought together, only all the larger is the area of catastrophe. The history of pure and simpledom demonstrates that. That membership of the Alliance is small, but at such stages and in movements like this, the power of an iden lies just in the smallness of its determined upholders:

B. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—We have 20 idea whatever became of Matchett. Guess he is preserving his thoughts for a drama.

S. S., ALTOONA, PA.—Your premises are right, your conclusions wrong. It is true that the language of THE PEOPLE is highly irritating to the Kangaroo Social Democrats; it is an error to imagine such conduct unwise. The S. L. P. must leave undone nothing to counteract the Kangaroo endeavors of confusing the workers, and making these believe that both the B. L. P. and the Kangaroos are Socialists. Now, then, a very effective way to do this counteracting is to keep the Kangs in such a state of constant irritation that they forget their cue and shoot off their months ngainst the S.L.P. In that way the public is constantly reminded of the fact that the K. L. P. has nothing in common with the would-be receivers of Carnegle moneys, armory builders, etc.

F. P., CLEVELAND, O.—Why, man, S. S., ALTOONA, PA.—Your premis

armory builders, etc.

F. P., CLEVELAND, O,—Why, man, that's a colossal historic non-sequitur. To say that "the right course for a teacher to follow is to make himself beloved by all, and THEREFORE, he should imitate Jesus." to say that is to incur a gross contradiction. Do you know the life of Jesus? Why, his life and words so enraged folks that he was called all sorts of vile names, all manner of charges were laid against him, he was conspired against, arrested, plucked by the beard, scourged, spat upon and then executed. You may or may not be right in thinking that the thought uppermost with a teacher should be to make himself beloved by all, but if so, the life of Jesus should be given a wide berth.

J. H. CHICAGO, ILL.—1. Postage stamps.

J. H. CHICAGO, ILL.-1. Postage stamps are not merchandise. Postage stamps are but vouchers to show that he who holds any is entitled to a certain class and amount of service, to wit, mail-carrying

service.

2. Andrew Johnson, after being President, was elected to the United States Senate; John Quincy Adams, after being President, was elected to the Federal House of Representatives.

W. B. NEW YORK.—That yarn also is false. Comrade De Leon did not go on the platform and shake hands with Krapotkin at the Krapotkin lecture in Grand Central Palace. The comrade never met Krapot-kin. T. H. T., SALINAS, CAL.—Have not the remotest idea what you are referring to. Would you mind re-stating?"

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It would be well for you, and of no little help'to us, if you kept a copy of the matter you send here, and then compare that copy carefully with the published matter. You would then see the errors you make, and would thereby improve. Your leading error, and the one you could get over easiest, is that you write all nouns, and many words that are not nouns, with capitals. That makes the reading of copy and its cor-rection very irksome.

T. S. F., ST. LOUIS MO.—You may now look to articles in such Social Democratic publications in Germany as Kautsky's 'Neue Zeit." which, under some such title as "News From America." will treat the Germans to flaming accounts of how "the S. L. P., after having started proceedings in the bourgeois courts against that staunch Socialist publication, the 'Volkszeitung,' were completely defeated, the case being so clear that even the bourgeois courts had to decide in favor of the 'Volkszeitung' and award THE PEOPLE to the Association." Of such character is the staple news from America that such German papers dish out to the Germans. And ten to one Kautsky will inset a foot note attesting to the "correctness of the information." Fortunalely the battles of the movement in America are to be fought out in America and not in Deutschland.

V. L. B. NEW HAVEN, C.T.—1. Every T. S. F., ST. LOUIS MO.—You may n

movement in America are to be fought out in America and not in Deutschland.

V. L. B., NEW HAVEN, CT.—1, Every scrap of property held by the "Volkszeltung" Corporation is in its hands stolen property. It all belongs to the S. L. P. Nor will the robber be allowed to keep it. Watch and see.

2. The "Volkszeltung" continues mum like a licked cur in a corner; not a word does it say on the Jimmy O'Brien falsehood that fit got up, or in denial of the account that we gave. We now have ascertained that Jimmy O'Brien did give them \$3,000.

3. That "Volkszeltung" report on the "Leader" meeting will crentually be published by ourselves. It explicitly flattens out the "Volkszeltung" and is very full.

4. Guess it is so, and that your New Haven Kangaroos are a sick lot to look at. Do you remember that it was from them that the first word of encouragement was received by the "Volkszeitung" in the shape of a down-right indecent resolution against "THE IEOPLES". The blackguards must have imagined other people were Timbooctooers like themselves. Well, they sowed the storm, and are now reaping the whirlyind.

whirlwind.

O. S., REVERE, MASS.—That case in Derby, Ct., has petered down to almost nothing. The shred that is left of it is still pending, due to the delays of the State Attorney, who knows be can't make good even that little. The original charge was "blackmail;" when that bluff falled, they called it "disorderly cor 'duct," and proposed dropping it if the fine was paid. The proposition was, of, course, rejected, and the case "went over." That is the present status.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-8 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dandas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reads street. (The Party's lite.

ary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 19th, at DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2 to New Reads street. New York, with Adolph Klein in the chair.

Receipts for week ending April 13th, \$38.80; expenditures, \$30.31.

Organizer of Section San Francisco, Cal., asks if a Section has a right to refuse admission on transfer to a member of the Party if said member has been in the city for some time and is alleged, prior to presenting his eard, to have committed acts hostile to the Section .- Card must be accepted as no member can be deprived of his membership on mere allegations, without charges preferred and duly inquired into.

Upon recommendation of Massachusetts State Committee, the suspension and reorganization of Section Haverhill was concurred in, and new charter granted to reorganized Section.

From National Organizer Pepin, report of agitation work. From Illinois State Committee, report on agitation circuit matter. From Section Denver, Colo., a draft of By-Laws; the same was approved with slight changes. Sections Detroit, Mich.; New Haven, Conn., and Springfield, Ill., report the rote in the recent elections. Section Schenectady, N. Y., asks a duplicate charter. From Illinois State Committee, annunal report. Communications also received from San Antonio, Tex.; Dayton, Ohio.; Chicago, Ill.; Barre, Vt.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Lawrence, Mass.; and Vancouver, B. C.; relative to prospects of organization, local conditions and activity,

Section New York reports the expulsection New York reports the expul-sion of George Wytzka for misappro-priation of Party funds; M. Meyers, H. Schoenfeld, and George Pandorff, for scabbing in Davis' Cigar shop: Thomas A. Hicker, for defrauding the Party, in-asmuch as he had withheld moneys due to the Labor News Company, for literathe Labor News Company, for litera-ture sold by him, while acting as organiz-er for the Pennsylvania State Committee, and he having ignored two summonses to appear before the Grievance Committee. It further reports that at a meeting of its General Committee held on April 13th, the way decided to research the National it was decided to reguest the National Executive Committee to instruct all Par-Hickey, if any, to pay the same to the National Executive Committee, which in tern is to reimburse the Labor News Company. organizations owing moneys to T. A.

From the New York State Committee the following communication was re-"New York, April 19, 1901. To the National Executive Committee,

S. I. P. omrades - The State Committee of New York requests you for an interpreta-tion of Sect. 10., Art. II., and Sect. 2, Art. IV., Party constitution. The ma-jority of the State Committee took the view that the right of direct appeal to view that the right of direct appeal to the State Committee applies also to de-cisions of a General Committee of a subdivided Section and that the aggrieved party is given the right of appeal to a party is given the right of appeal to a general vote of the Section merely as an additional remedy which he may avail himself of, if he sees fit, or waive by a direct appeal to the State Committee. The minority of the State Committee took the position that the Party Consti-tution was doubtful. It was resolved to ask your Committee for an interpretation applicable to the whole Party, so that there might not be contradictory decisions by the State Committees.

"An early decision is requested, as the state of th

right of appeal to the general vote of the Bection is limited to one mounth from the date of the decision of the General Committee, and in the case that brought up the above question, six days have always available. ready expire

Yours Fraternally, HUGO VOGT, Sec'y." HUGO VOGT, Sec'y."

After a thorough discussion of all the points presented it was decided that the N. E. C. rule upon this point as follows: "That is all appeals from the decision of the General Committee of a subdivided section such appeal lies, in the first instance, to the general vote of the membership of such Section. The view, that this appeal is an additional remedy and that it is, therefore, optional with the aggrieved party either to avail himself of the same, or to waive it and carry self of the same, or to waive it and carry his appeal direct to the State Committee,

> JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

# Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Meeting of National Executive Committee was held at London, Ont., April 21. Comrade Towton in the chair. Appleton absent without excuse. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications from Nelson and Van-

couver, B. C., Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Halifax, N. S.

It was decided to duplicate stamps and enstitutions sent Vancouver, lost since August, 1900, and that all Sections send-ing for less than \$2.50 worth at one time d five cents extra to pay registration of letter, or receive same at their own risk; National Executive Committee to pay registration of said and all larger amounts; also all communications must be from organisers of Sections if pos-sible, and bear the Section stamp. Communication from Vancouver re-

ceived, and in view of constitution as it stands we rescind past action re pure and simple union label, and reconstruct same to conform with constitution. National cretary to notify all Sections of Van-

America re past history of one Lackey, of Nelson, B. C.

It was decided to meet alternate Mondays, commencing May 6.

Comrade Ashplant was instructed to draft a leaset re attitude of S. L. P. to pure and simple trade unions, and submit same to N. E. C. for approval at

next meeting.

Comrade Ashplant ordered to act in conjunction with committee from Section London to procure a locker to hold properties of both, he not to expend more than \$5.

National Secretary reported no communication from London re no of seat of N. E. C., Board of Appeals,

Secretary was ordered to write Sections asking for co-operation in raising subscriptions for DAILY and WEEKLY subscriptions for DATLY PEOPLE during May.

Receipts since last meeting \$6.70; expenses, \$8.75. J. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec.

### Ohio State Committee.

The final vote taken recently for candidates of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio for the next fall election resulted ns follows:-

For Governor: John H. T. Juergens, of Canton

For Lieutenant-Governor: Francis Dixon, of East Liverpool.

For Treasurer of State: Theodore Adams, of Columbus.

For Attorney-General: Francis Henry, of Sherodsville. For Judge of Supreme Court: Samuel

Borton, of Valley.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court: J. R.

Fraser, of Dayton.
For Member of Board of Public Works: Brower Margeson, of Cleveland. Cleveland was elected as the seat

of the State Committee.

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P.
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec'y.

### Carnegle Not in It.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 20. -- Comrades have rented headquarters for a branch in the famous Fourteenth Ward, the stronghold of the late Chris Magee. The new headquarters are on Fifth avenu. just a few doors from the High School. Everyone in Pittsburg knows the location, without having to remem-ber the house number.

The place will be open every 'round. The reading room is open to the public, and absolutely free of charge of any kind. Rocks may be taken out by anyone and kept two weeks.

NO FINES OF ANY KIND IF YOU
HAPPEN TO BE LATE RETURN-THE BOOK, stortable chairs, tables for reading

or ing, stationery, pen and ink at your sposal. You can make an engagement to meet

a friend here , read our papers and magazines while waiting, and feel under no obligation to anyone.

Ladies have the same privileges as

the men. Once a month a pleasant evening will spent with music, refreshments and an opportunity of making new acquaintances, binding the workers more firmly together, inspiring them with the consclousness of solidarity.

# Dulath, Minn.

Section Duluth will celebrate that grand day that the class-conscious workingmen of the world suve set aside as THEIR Labor Day-a day which will be celebrated the world over-May Day, International Labor Day (May 1) at Columbia Hall, 20th avenue West and Superior street, at 8 p. m. Owing to inability to secure hall on the 1st, we will celebrate on April 30. An elaborate program has been arranged, consisting of a lecture by comrade Edward Kriz, the Party's candidate for governor last November, concert, lunch, cake, coffee and a ball. Tickets, 25 cents, Readers of the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE particularly invited. Push the cause of freedom! L. DWORSCHAK,

Secretary.

May Day in Syracase.

Syracuse will celebrate May Day with a grand concert and ball on Wednesday, May 1, in Freeman Hall. This is an unnual affair in Syracuse, and comrades should shake themselves together and get a hustle on to make it a success. The proceeds will go to the perpetual cam-paign fund, and also place us in a position to aid the cause in other towns. Every comrade and reader of the DAILY PEOPLE should report to the commit-tee at headquarters, and take a bunch of tickets. YOU can sell some fickets if YOU try, and the work belongs, not to some one else, but to YOU. Don't put this off until to-morrow—report at once for duty. If you do not report, you are not worthy of being a member of the fighting, working S. L. P.

# Pittsburg, Pa., Dance.

COMMITTEE

On Monday evening, April 28th, dance will be given for the benefit of the young folks on the Hill top.

This will be a strictly private affair, and admission will be by invitation. Any comrade in good standing may se cure as many invitations as desired, for his friends.

Dancing from eight until half-past el-Refreshments will be served during

the evening.

Music by Comrade Price Mustin.

THERE WILL BE NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.

If this effort proves successful, the Entertainment Committee promises more to follow. Call or write to headquarters for invitations.

### 10th and 14th A. D., Manhattan, On Tuesday, April 30, a Socialist led

ture will be delivered at Party headquar-National Secretary was ordered to in-quire of the National Executive Commit-tee of S. L. P. of United States of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

### Proceedings of Regular Meeting Held on Sunday Last.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Sunday afternoon, April 21, in the Daily People Building, with the District Master Workman, August Gilhouse, in the chair. Roll call of officers showed all present.

From L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance, Jerrold and Hunt.

From L. A. 19, Walters' Alliance, Louis Lustig and Adolph Frankel. REPORT OF OFFICERS.

District secretary reported that since the last meeting he visited Local Al-liances 1, 10, 83, 98, 141, 170, 215, 274, 208, 1028 and 2394. Locals 170, 274 and 298 did not hold

any session, and would recommend that the officers of these Locals be spoken to very plainly, as it was greatly their fault for this condition of affairs, as they failed to attend to their duties. The sessions of the other Locals were weil attended, and the membership was

very active. The secretary also called attention to the Standing Committee of the district who are very neglectful of their duties, as they had failed to meet and transact the business referred to The employes of John Cramer & Son's

shoe factory had met on April 8 and re-fused to accept the reduction the firm proposed. The firm was notified of their proposed. The firm was notified of their decision, and while it did not like the answer took no further steps to enforce the new scale. Secretary also reported that he had

examined the books of L. A. 1028 and found 59 members in good standing. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Organization Committee, no report. Secretary of Grievance Committee stated that there was a case for the them together, and as one member had withdrawn as a delegate it would be well to elect a new member to fill the Vacancy.
On motion Comrade Frankel was elect-

ed to the Grievance Committee.

Auditing Committee submitted a full report.

On motion the report was received. adopted and recommendation concurred

Committee to visit Lenox Lyceum in the interest of Waiters' L. A. 19 reported progress. As there was a vacancy on the committee Comrade Frankel was elected to fill the vacancy.

Committee in charge of tickets of No-

vember 25 and March 17 made a progressive report, and requested Locals to settle for the outstanding tickets. REPORTS OF LOCALS.

A. 1 reported the Local in good working order; they had dropped two members who had left the service of the DAILY PEOPLE. L. A. 19, Waiters, reported that they had made several changes in their constitution. They had a little trouble, but thought the matter would be settled. They had received an invitation to take part in a parade of Waiters and bartendcers on May 4. During the discussion on this report it was shown that this was waters (Kangaroo crowd) to swell the parade of the C. F. U. and the Kangs.
On motion L. A. 19 was requested not

be under the auspices of the S. T. & L. A. 140, Bronx Labor Union, reported they favored a paid Organizer, and that they would have a parade on Mon-day. April 29, and wind the same up with a mass meeting. Wanted speakers.
Action: Referred to the Secretary to

to take part in any parade

furnish the speakers.

L. A. 1028, reported that all the Musical Union attached to the C. F. U. and the U. H. T. had formed a local of the American Federation of Musicians as a number of the M. M. P. U. had also joined this organization, The M. M. P. U. placed a fine of \$100 on all its member that played with any one outside of their

organization. L. A. 42, 252, 170, 215, 813, 1563, 2304, and S. N. Y. reported progress. Delegates of L. A. 68, 83, 84, 98, 324

341, and 298 were absent. The members of the Locals are request to note the absence of the delegates and have them attend or elect others in their places.

### NEW BUSINESS. On motion the S. T. & L. A. Printers

label was ordered taken away from th shop of Ambach, 126 Essex street, as his men were all suspended from Local 83.

Organization Committee was instructed to call a meeting of L. A. 252 for Friday evening, April 26. The old organization committee having faied to meet were discharged and the following elected:

John Martin, L. A. 252. Max Stark, L. A. 141. Max State, L. A. 141.

Max Somers, L. A. 215.

Geo. Luck, L. A. 274.

Louis Rasmussen, L. A. 274.

On motion it was decided that all officers of any Local Alliance that jojined

an organization of their trade that oppos ed the Alliance be instructed to at once resign their position in the Alliance.

A special Committee was appointed to investigate a statement made by Delegate Lustig on the floor of his Local, the

early part of February, and submit their report at the next meeting.
On motion it was decided that on and after May 1 the District shall meet

on the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock.
On motion all Locals were requested

to have their banners at Cooper Union on May 1 for the International Labor Day Demonstration. W. L. BROWER,

### Markley Speaks in Buffalo. Comrade E. R. Markley, of Schenec-

tady, will speak in Buffalo under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum this Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genessee street. His subject will be; "True Socialism vs. Bogus Socialism." This is the closing lecture of the Labor Lyceum for this season. Every reader of this paper knows of Comrade Markiey's work for our Party. They should not fall to hear him and to bring friends along.

### The Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist Labor Party wishes to thank those who so kindly contributed towards making the DAILY PEOPLE Festival a success. The results exceeded all expectations, and were far above those of other years. Something over \$500 was realized on the grand bazaar, and most of the presents sent in were disposed of at a profit. Some few articles yet remain in hand, but they can be used to good advantage next time. Several articles arrived too late to be used, some of them coming in the week following March 17th. Among them was the set of bamboo furniture from Philadelphia.

So efficient was the work of the La-dies' Auxiliary that there is no doubt, from the experience gained in this and past festivals, that it is destined to be a valuable adjunct to the Party in the work of building up the Party press. Too much cannot be said for the excellent and energetic work done, or for the zeal with which the members entered into their undertaking. They have the past contributed greatly towards building up the Party, and from this last festival it is manifest that they are becoming more efficient and more ready to perform the tasks allotted to them.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, will continue to hold regular agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon, 2.30 p. m., up until May 26, at Fairhill Hall, formerly St. Edward Hall, Fifth street, above Duphla.

Sunday, April 28. Alvan S. Brown, of New York City. Subject: "Methods and Tactics." Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and

sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings and bring along their friends. Let it be your duty to make these meet ings a grand success. Questions are allowed at these meetings, so that those who oppose the principles of our party may give their honest reasons for doing so. But no quarter will he given to Labor Fakirs or their kind-foreign or

# AGITATION COMMITTEE.

### Erie. Pa.

Section Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a sociable and dance Friday, May 3rd in Nichel Plate Hall, corner of Twentieth and Peach str All comrades and readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are requested to try and make this affair a success proceeds will go to the Campaign Fund. Any one wishing tickets to sell may call at 656 West Nineteenth street and 345 East Twelfth street. Don't depend on some one else, but take a hold yourself, it is for your cause, as well as every other wage slave.
THE COMMITTEE.

ġ	repin's wisconsin Dates.
Š.	Green Bay " 26-27
	Stevens Point " 28-29
	Grand Rapids " 30
	Centralia
	Wausau "2-3-4
9	Merrill " 5
	Ashland " 6-7
	West Superior 8-9-10

# Fall River, Mass.

"Trusts vs. the Working Class" i the subject of a lecture by Charles Krol of Providence, illustrated with fine conticon views, to be delivered in Colum pian Hall, Columbia Building, 318 South Main street, Sunday evening, April 28 at 7.30 p. m., under the auspices of Local Alliance 262, United Textile Workers of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Tickets, ten cents.

Dalton's Itinerary in New Jersey. Gloucester, April 26 Elizabethport, April 20.

# May Day Edition of "Il Proletario."

"Il Proletario," the Party's official or-gan in the Italian language, will issue eight-paged edition on the first of It will be excellent material agitation among the Italian workers.

Ten copies or under, 1 cent per copy.
One hundred copies, 75 cents.
Address orders to "Il Proletario, 208 Bleecker street, New York.

# Philadelphia Convention.

Section Philadelphia will hold its coun ty convention on Sunday April 28 at 7.30 in Headquarters, 1304 Germantown ave-Members of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to attend. It is of special importance as much Party work will be brought up, in addition to the regular work of the conven

# Gloversville, N. Y., Attention.

Regular monthly meeting of Section Gloversville will be held on the Third of May at the rooms in Concordia. After the Section meeting the business of the newly organized Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A. will be transacted. Don't fail to attend. THE ORGANIZER.

# Chicago - Attention!

All members of Section Chicago, readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and friends are invited to attend a smoker arranged by Section Chicago, Saturday Evening, April 27, Chicago, Saturday Evenis at \$128 Wentworth ave. Wilmerding, Pa.

# On Sunday, April 28, J. R. Root will

deliver a lecture under the auspices of Section Wilmerding in Bank Hall. Everybody invited. MAY DAY CELEBRATIONATCOOP-ER UNION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY

FRIENDS. THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE PARTY WILL BE PRES. ENT. AND THE OCCASION WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE. ADMIS-SION FREE

MEWS FROM A

# THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 20, was full of matter bearing on strikes and threats to strike, and on lockouts and displacements of labor. Thousands upon thousands of workers in many occupations, principally iron and steel workers, miners, railroaders, potters, weavers. etc., were involved. In all of them the deep misery and dissatisfaction of the proletariat under the present regime of capitalist prosperity was revealed.

The most significant occurrence of the week was the strike of 400 iron and steel workers for the recognition of Amalgamated Association, at the De Wees Steel Mills, McKeesport, Pa. This strike was regarded as the first test of strength between "organized" labor and the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.

Threats were made by the officials of the Amalgamated Association, to extend the strike to the other sheet mills of the trust, and in the event of that move proving unsuccessful, to all its iron and steel mills. This threat was, however, never carried out. The De Wees mills have resumed operations. The men with the one exception of George Halloway, the prime cause of the trouble, were re instated, while the estalishment contin-

ues to be a non-union one as before.

The Billion Dollar Trust's plants are mostly non-union. Its policy is non-union, as its treatment of the Great Lakes Marine Engineers Association demon strates. It has taken the lesson taught by the plight of the English iron and steel industries to heart, and, in consequence it will not tolerate "trades-unionism." True to its mission of developing capitalist interests it will fight the antagonistic interests of labor whenever occasion demands. In this respect it but follows in the foot-steps of the oil, sugar and other trusts. It would be well for the rank and file of the pure and simplers to observe this fact and organize ac-

cordingly. The next matter of importance was the miners' strikes in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. Ten thousand of them were on strike for various causes the most important of which was the recognition of the "union." The late victory, in which this "recognition" was alleged to have been granted, is in strange contradiction to the fact that

recognition is now being fought for.

Miners' strikes also occurred in Cumberland, Md.; and in Butte, Montana. where 600 miners at the Anaconda Copper Mines have been on strike for six weeks. The molders have gone out in sympathy with them.

Three hundred switchmen at Scranton, Pa., struck for the reinstatement of two committeemen who sought redress for grievances. Forty-seven locomotive boilermakers struck over amount of pay for shortened hours of labor on the York and New Haven Railroad. All the employees of the McKeesport railroad also struck, for what cause is not given. Five hundred employees of the Onon-daga Pottery, at Syracuse, N. Y., struck for a restoration of a reduction, promised in the event of McKinley's election. Three hundred boilermakers struck in five concerns at Buffalo, to assist heaters and helpers to gain an advance in hourly wages, as follows: Heaters, increase from seven to fifteen cents; helpers, increase from thirteen and one half cents to twenty cents. Eight hundred longshoremen at Newport, Va., struck for increase of wages. One thousand shingle weavers and sawyers struck for higher wages at Tacoma, Wash. The State Shingle Association (employers) threat-en to close down 236 mills under their control in order to break the strike. Tacoma also had a building trades strike, in which work was stopped on 150 to 200 buildings. The strike will be settled by arbitration. At East Watertown, Mass., the employees of the Hood Rubber Co., numbering 1,200, struck against the payment of from \$5 to \$25 to foremen for situations; to reinstate discharged men recruiting union membership and to abolish the fines system for im-

perfections in work.

On Wednesday evening, May 1,
From Montreal, Canada, two large Branches Homestead, Eas. Pittsburg,

in factories where goods of the kind are made. The threatened strikes were diversified in occupation and included large indus-

the Pan-American Exposition. The dock workers of Erie, Pa., demanded an increase of wages. In the event of a failure to receive same they too threatened to strike. Switchmen employed on the D. L. & W., the Lehigh, N. Y. & Penn., and the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo, want an increase of pay. A strike is talked of if increase is not granted. The motormen of Cincinnati, Ohio, are talking of striking May 1st., while on the same day a general strike throughout the southern cotton mills, so the news from Charlott, N. C. states, is scheduled to take place if a reduction of the hours of labor of the mill oper atives is not granted.

The lockouts included 1,100 watch case

DO NOT FORGET THE GRAND of the lragest concerns in the countrythe Crescent Watch Co., and the Courvoiser-Wilcox Co., both of Newark; and the Fahys Watch Case Co., of Sag Har-FIRST. COME AND BRING YOUR bor, L. I. These lockouts are due to a determination on the part of the firms to employ non-union men and to compel employees to relinquish membership in

Trust), has locked out from 1,300 to terrals.

1.500 men and women employed in the the weavers refuse, so it is alleged, to instruct apprentices. Finally the managers of the Great Lake fleets, owned by the railroad companies, have decided to ship their freight by rail until the Marine Engineers' Association accept the terms of the employers; this is prac-

tically a lockout, as no strike has, as

vet, taken place on these fleets,

The displacements follows: between 4.500 to 5.000 men are permanently rendered unemployed by the decision of the Central Illinois Railroad to discontinue its Amboy Division, made useless by consolidation. 17,000 mill operatives at Fall River, and 6,000 at Lowel, Mass., were temporarily displaced in order to curtail production. Thus does the proletariat "prosper." While fighting for the recognition of the means which he can improve his condition, if rightly used and extended, he struggles for better conditions, amid lockouts and displacement. And yet, despite his struggles, for ognition of his organiza the his organization and for better conditions, amid these lockouts and displacements, there are many who willfully and ignorantly state that there is no class struggle and that labor is prosperous beyond comparison.

### FURTHER RETURNS

### S. L. P. Vote in New Britain, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 17 .-Official returns made public by the City Clerk credit the Socialist Labor Party with a total of 248 votes in the recent municipal election. This is a class con-scious vote, only two of the votes being split.

The Party here was financially handicapped. Three elections last year and other expenses drained the organization so that it was unable to do much in the way of agitation. Thirteen dollars for printing was all that could be raised. As soon as money can be raised the Section will start an active agitation and next election will show even greater progress a nd there will be more and bigger surprises in store for the capitalist enemies of the working class.

### S. L. P. Vote in Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 19.-The Socialist Labor Party here has increased its vote since the last election. In the municipal contest it was as follows: FOR MAYOR:

COUNCILMAN AT LARGE. FOR COUNCILMEN: Schnad ..... 90 H. Raegner ..... 90 

N office of Meeting, Dayton , Ohio. Section Dayton, S. L. P., has removed from its old quarters to Rooms 33 and 34 Davies Building, southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets (third floor opposite the elevator), Dayton, Meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. in. All interested in the labor move-ment are earnestly invited to attend our

### meetings. J. R. FRASER, Organizer. Section Lynn, Mass.

A special election will be held Lynn on Tuesday, May 14, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, caused by the death of Chas. Frye. Comrade James Goodwin has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party as the candidate of the working class. The next regular business meeting of the Section will be held on Sunday, April 21, 4 p. m.; and as there is business of importance to be transacted, the presence of every comrade is desired.

On Sunday evening, April 21, Comrade Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, Mass., will address a public meeting at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, corner of Munro and Market streets A cordial invitation is extended to all

learn of Socialism as it is expounded and taught by the Socialist Labor Par and the Socialist Trade & Labor Al-FRANCIS AMBROSE WALSH,

wage slaves to attend this meeting and

### Organizer. Allegheny County, Pa.

strikes are reported. One thousand pulp and Braddock of Section Allegheny workers employed by the Laurentin Pulp Co., at Grand Mere, struck against reduction of wages. Eight hundred eigar makers struck for uniformity of prices twenty-five cents per couple, and from present indications it will be one of the largest relebrations of the Party in Al-legheny County, outside of Pittsburg, Comrade Thomas Lawry is billed for in occupation and included large industries and numbers.

In the bituminous regions about Altoona, Penn., a strike of 10,000 miners was threatened if "union" wage scale was not adopted. A general strike of the asphalt paving workers at Buffalo, to enforce the eight hour day granted by the Eight Hour Law to musical on the large which will follow the music, singing, recitations etc.

One of the best bands in Western Department of the best bands in Western Department of the best bands in the second of th

the Eight Hour Law to municipal employers, was also threatened. It was occasion, and the singing will be a treat.

Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished at moderate prices. nished at moderate prices.

All members of the Party and their

friends and sympathizers generally are invited. Let us make this an event long to be remembered. Branches HOMESTEAD, EAST PITTSBURG,

# Section Whatcom to Celebrate.

BRADDOCK.

Section Whatcom, Washington, will elebrate the international Labor Day by a grand ball at Armory Hall, New Whatcom, on Saturday evening, May 4. Admission will be fifty cents for men; women will be admitted free.

### S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of iscal and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, aro requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockoute, etc., to the DALLY PEOPLE. Reports of meetings should be sent in

the Watch Case Engravers' Union. at the earliest possible moment and The American Woolen Co. (Woolen reports of other matters at stated in-

# MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for week ending April 20, shows a slight diminution in the number of new concentrations when compared with any preceeding week. This, however, is partly offset by the additions made by old concontrations. Among the new concentrations is the so-called Umbrella Rib-Trust, composed of umbrella rib manufacturers, and formed in Philadelphia, with a capital of a million dollars, This was followed by a Nickel Steel Consolidation, formed by nickel steel manufacturers and nickel mine owners. The details of this consolidation are to be made public May 1st. Next came a consolidation of the independendent silver plating concerns in Hartford, Conn.

In Brooklyn, two banks,-the Nassau

National and the Kings County-wers

merged. At Waltham, Mass., the plant

of the United States Watch Company was purchased by the Philadelphia Watch Case Company, of Riverside, N. J. The latter company is owned by a syndicate which also owns the New York Standard Watch Case Company, of Jersey City, and the Keystone Watch Casa Company, of Philadelphia. The Alabama and the Georgia and South Carolina Cotton Compress Companies consolidated. They control the square bale in the three states. The Union Lead and Oil Company was organized with a capital of \$15,000,000. It will absorb the American Linseed Oil Company, and then pro-ceed to demolish the Lend Trust. In addition to these new concentrations there have been others in the soft and hard

coal fields and in phosphate mines.

Among the old concentrations that made new additions were the Tin Trust, which added the Morrel and Morley factory at Benton, Mich., to its already long list of absorptions. The Tobacco Trust bought from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, all of the brands of smoking tobacco formerly manufactured by the Brown Brothers Company, P. H. Hanes, and T. L. Vaughn and Company. In addition its subsidary company, the American Cigar Company opened a new factory at Louisville, Ky. The Gas Trust of New York City—the Consoli-dated Gas Company, largely controlled by Standard Oil interests, is building a large plant at Constable Hook, New Jersey, where it will extend its operations to the surrounding territory and to Brooklyn. The Great Western Cercal Com-pany absorbed the ten largest mills of lyn, the country that were independent of the American Cereal Company (The Cereal Trust), with which it will consolidate.

The foregoing additions to old concentrations pale, however, before those that the Standard Oil Company is preparing to make in the oil fields at Beaumont, Texas. It is preparing to invest \$30,000,000 there. This will be \$25,000,-Texas. 000, in excess of the capitalization posseased by its greatest competitor in the Beaumont District. During the week it was rumored that this international mon-opoly (the Standard Oil Company) would increase its capital from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Reliable authorities state though the rumors are now dealed, it will be but a matter of time when the immense interests of the company will ne-

cessitate such an increase. In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, what becomes of the oft expressed belief that the discovery of oil at Beaumont, Texas, will lead to the competitive destruction of this world-

vide monopoly?

As if not to be outdone by the Standard Oil Company, the Billion Dollar Steel Trust has continued on its way of absorption during the week. It has made a "deal" with the Sharon Steel Company, of Sharon, Pa., by which it takes the entire output of that company for ten years. The Sharon Steel Company, is one capitalized at \$10,000,000, and is one of the largest "independent" companies autoble of the Steel Trust. Not content with having thus secured control of the Steel Company, the trust next purchased the P. L. Kimmerly, A. E. Humphrey ore mining property near Virginia, Minu. It is also after ore mines in the State of Michigan. The United States Steel Corporation owns or controls 70 per cent. of the ore mines of the Lake Superior region, figured on the basis of last year's production. It is estimated that the United States Steel Corporation, with the mines it now owns and has under option, has an ore reserve, both Bessemer and non-Besemer, of 1,000,000,000 tons. This is practically a monopoly. At the present rate of consumption this will last all the furnaces north of the Ohio River and west of tide-water fully fifty years. Of such is this apex of concentrated capitalist industry.

### Rubach Fund. Previously acknowledged ....\$65.24

- From Section Waterbury, Conn on list as follows:	.50
Adolph Zwiebel	.25
W. Cramer	
John Meubert	.25
Section Rockville, Conn	1.50
Section Buena Vista. Pa	9.00
Section Allentown, Pa	1.00
Total	78.49
L. ABELSON, Orga	nizer,
Section New York, S. L. P., 2 to	0 New

Reade street, Manhattan. Haverhill S. L. P. Fund.

Previously acknowledged......\$30.80 Received from Section Paterson, N. J., German Branch, .... 1.00

JAS. F. DAILEY.
Treas, of Section Haverhill, S.L.P.
Aprill7, 121 Merrimac St. 121 Merrimac St,